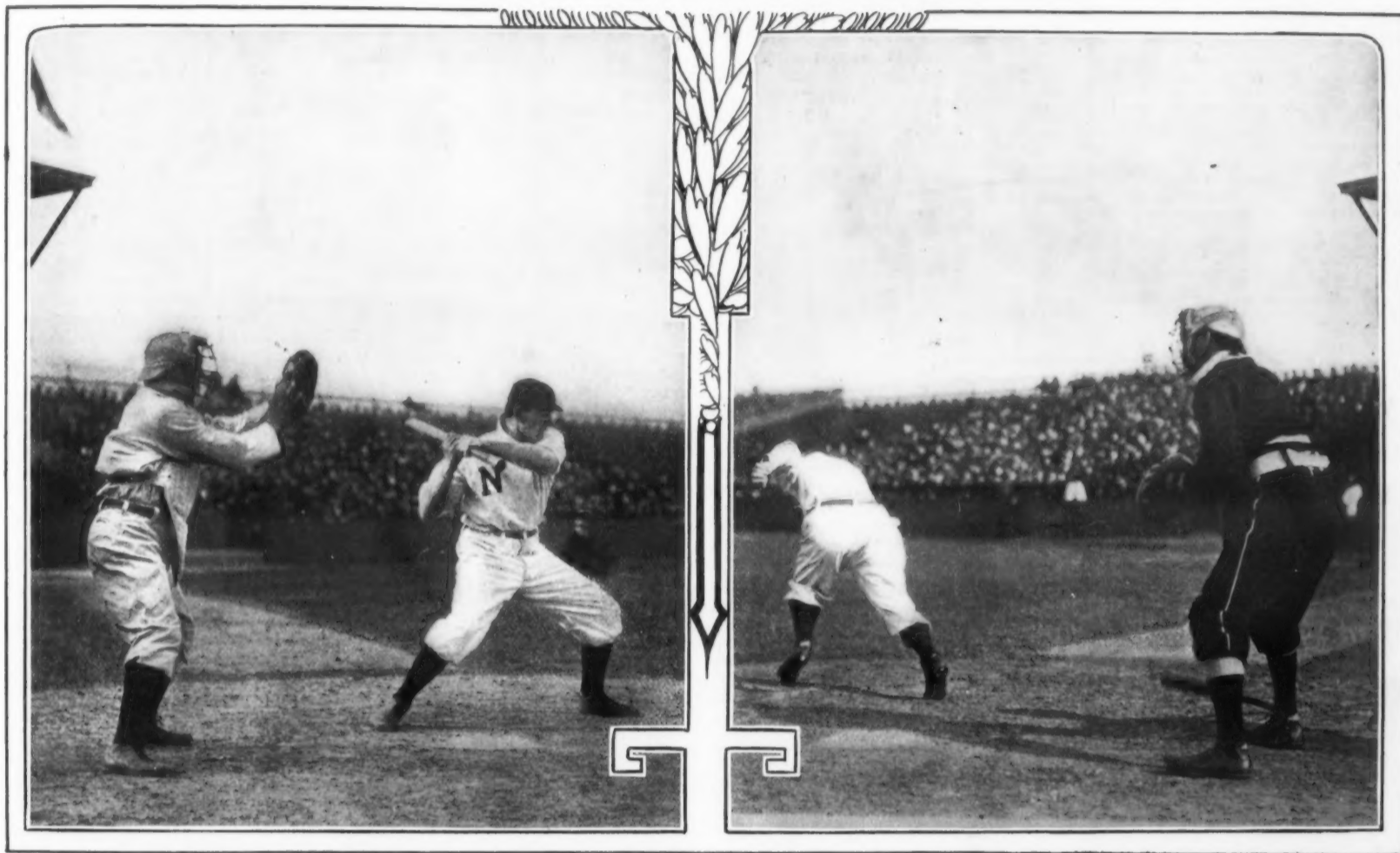


# LESLIE'S

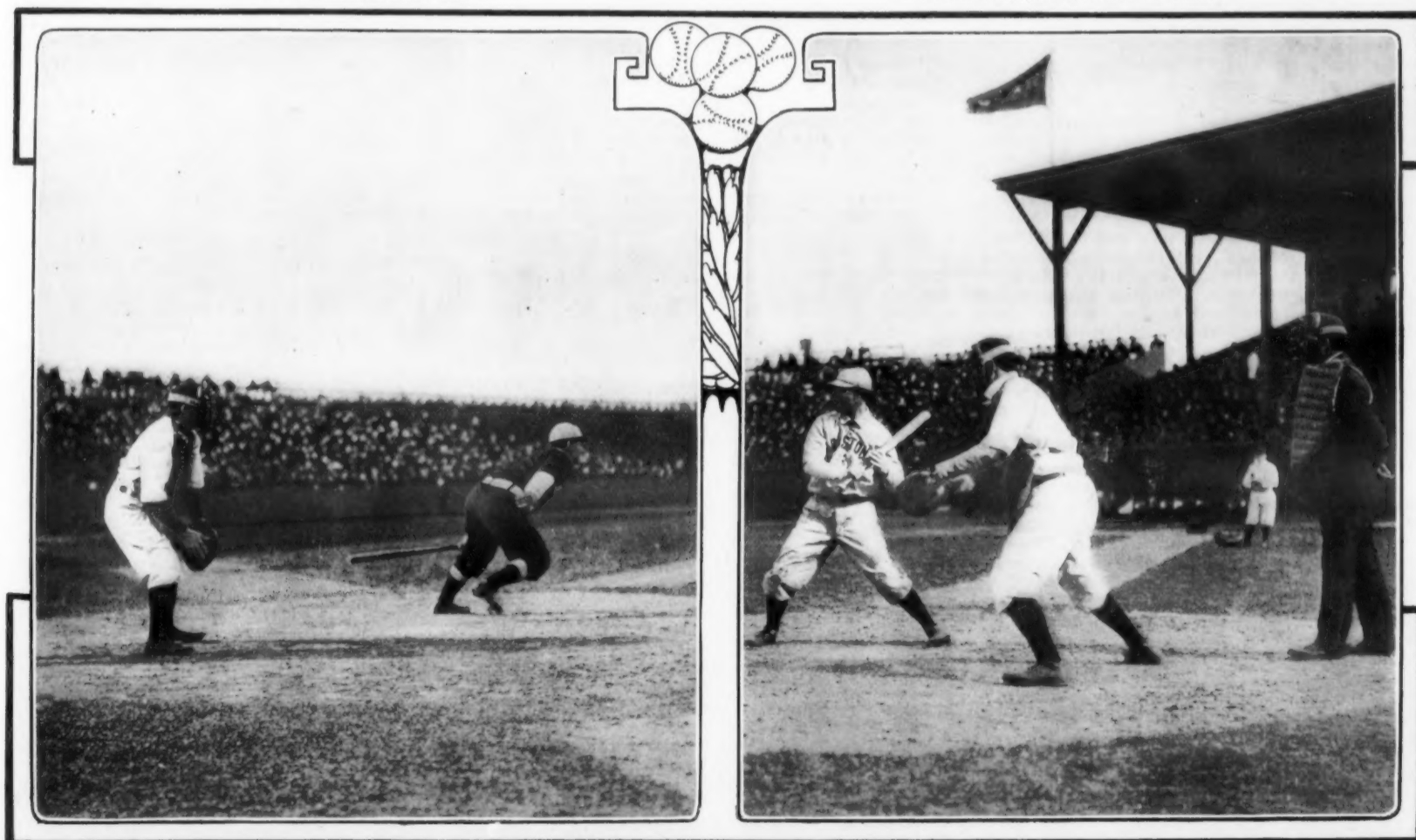
## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

LIBRARY of CONGRESS  
Two Copies Received  
MAY 15 1907  
Copyright Entry  
Class B. 4. 1907  
CLASS B. XXc. No.  
134041.  
COPY 3.



IRA THOMAS, THE YOUNG NEW YORK CATCHER, ONE OF THE HARDEST HITTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN TEAM.

"DANNY" HOFFMAN (CENTRE-FIELDER, NEW YORK, AND FASTEST SPRINTER IN THE LEAGUE) GETTING INTO HIS STRIDE.



A SAFE HIT BY WASHINGTON'S FIRST-BASEMAN, HICKMAN, WHO IS A REDOUBTABLE BATSMAN.

HOW SULLIVAN, BOSTON'S HEAVY-HITTING CENTRE-FIELDER, GRASPS THE BAT PREPARATORY TO "LINING IT OUT."

EMINENT EXPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL GAME.  
CHARACTERISTIC BATTING AND BASE-RUNNING POSES OF SOME OF THE BEST MEN IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.  
*Photographs by Bert G. Phillips.*

# LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CIV. No. 3697

PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE COMPANY, 225 FOURTH AVE.  
CABLE ADDRESS, "JUDGARK." TEL. 2914 GRAMERCY.

Copyright, 1907, by Judge Company, Publishers.  
Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.

WESTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE  
1136-7 MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's  
Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saabach's  
News Exchange, Mainz, Germany, and Milan, Italy;  
Brentano's, Paris, France.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Ten Cents per Copy. Foreign Countries in  
Postal Union, \$5.50.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, and in Hawaii,  
Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa, Canada, and  
Mexico. Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by  
express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present banking  
regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with  
LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-  
duce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just  
cause for complaint of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any  
other reason.

If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers  
would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal  
card, or by letter.

Leslie's Weekly has no connection with "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly."

Thursday, May 16, 1907

## The Labor Issue in Presidential Politics.

THERE is not the faintest reason to suppose that President Roosevelt's Moyer-Haywood letter will put the labor issue into politics in any shape which will embarrass the President or his party in 1908. Nevertheless, several times in the past the labor question had some influence in the elections. The "battle summer" of 1877, when the strikes on many of the railroads put the militia in bloody collision with the mob in Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago, and other points, turned several States against the Republicans in the State elections that fall, put the Senate against President Hayes in the Congress of 1879-81, in the latter half of his term, and increased the Democratic majority in the House of that Congress. That was the first time that the Republicans had lost the Senate since Lincoln entered office in 1861. The Democrats being in power in the executive branch of the government at the time, and also having control of the popular house of Congress, they were hit in the elections of 1886 by the railway strikes in the spring and summer of that year, and lost some votes in Congress. That was in Cleveland's first term. Two labor parties, the United and the Union, appeared in the field in the presidential campaign of 1888, largely as a consequence of those troubles of 1886, but they had no effect on the canvass. Cleveland's defeat and Harrison's election in that year were due to other causes than the labor unions' activity in politics.

The strike in the Carnegie Steel Works, at Homestead, Pa., in the summer of 1892; in which many persons were killed, and the bloody conflicts precipitated by the striking miners in Idaho about the same time, contributed much toward Harrison's defeat in November of that year and Cleveland's second election. The Debs railway hold-up in Chicago in the summer of 1894, which Cleveland suppressed, was one of the causes of the overwhelming overthrow of his party in the congressional elections in that year, and contributed something toward his party's defeat for President and Congress in 1896, though the silver issue was a far larger factor against the Democrats in that canvass. President Roosevelt's intervention in the anthracite coal strike in the early fall of 1902, and the settlement which he brought, added much to his prestige among all elements of the people, and saved his party from defeat in the congressional canvass in that year.

As a friend of labor and a man who enforces the square deal among all elements of the community, President Roosevelt has hosts of friends in the labor societies, and they furnished some of that 2,500,000 popular plurality which he won in the presidential election of 1904. His personal popularity, too, disarmed the political labor chiefs who, in the congressional canvass of 1906, assailed Littlefield, of Maine; Cannon, of Illinois; Bartholdt, of Missouri, and other Republican congressmen who refused to take orders from the political labor bosses. As the Republican party has placed on the national statute-book every law in the interest of labor which is there, the labor politicians are not likely to be able to make much partisan capital against the Republicans in 1908 on account of the Moyer-Haywood matter.

## The Governor and the Platform.

THE REPUBLICAN State platform adopted at Saratoga last fall, upon which Governor Hughes was nominated, contained this plank:

"We approve the legislation granting a substantial reduction in the price of gas to the people of New York City, and providing for a commission to prevent the over-capitalization and excessive charges of public lighting corporations, and we favor the extension of this policy to the regulation of all public-utility corporations."

Governor Hughes and his supporters believe that the

public utilities bill was framed in accordance with the judgment of the party, and of the people generally, as expressed in the plank of the platform herein quoted. Some of the members of the Legislature who are said to be opposing the utilities bill were delegates to the State convention of their party, and voted for its platform. The plank to which we refer was adopted by the platform committee after a long and exhaustive discussion, in which the freest and fullest expression of opinion was earnestly sought and invited. If this plank was not in accordance with the ideas, purposes, and aims of the Republican party, it was the duty of those who disagreed with it to have said so when it was read before the State convention.

Governor Hughes, when he accepted his nomination, agreed to stand upon the platform of the party. He pledged himself to the people in all his campaign speeches, and promised that he would seek first of all the public good. He has made no deals, no trades or dickers for support of the measures he has recommended. He believes they are Republican measures and deserve support on their merits. With the backing of the Republican party as expressed in its platform, he can and is willing to go to the people, and if he does he is bound to win. His strength lies in his sincerity. Let his opponents make note of this fact and avoid what may involve not only a disaster to them, but ultimately a disaster to their party. The time has gone by when a platform is to be regarded as simply an ante-election device upon which to elect the ticket. Platforms must mean what they say, as well as say what they mean.

## Custom-house Common Sense.

IF IT be true that Secretary Cortelyou is applying his astute and subjective intellect to the subject of alleviating the custom-house nuisance at the city of New York, he is engaged in a commendable enterprise. We believe in a protective tariff, and therefore we must have custom-houses, but the needless indignities to which travelers to this port are subjected when they reach our city on the great transatlantic steamers have neither excuse nor apology for existence. The double system of custom-house supervision, beginning first with the declaration of the passenger on the steamer down the bay, and ending—for all things must end—with his second declaration when he reaches the dock, is as needless as it is annoying.

Our whole system of inspection puts a premium on falsehood and deceit, and a discount on honesty and good intent. We recall one case in which a well-known gentleman, an ex-State senator, a man of scrupulous truth, stated, while his baggage was being searched, that he had bought a souvenir spoon abroad for \$1.50. This was the only purchase he had made, and he might have kept still, but for his frankness he was detained an hour, while an appraiser figured out the duty on this souvenir, and the gentleman had the pleasure of paying the few cents which were levied to increase the customs revenues. To the credit of Mr. Shaw, when he became Secretary of the Treasury, this particular and petty annoyance was abolished, and passengers were allowed to bring in one hundred dollars' worth of gifts or purchases free of customs charges. There is no reason why this limit should not be increased to cover ordinary purchases that one might reasonably make abroad, and there is no reason why persons of known respectability, decency, and integrity should have their belongings strewn about the docks by a boorish or grouchy inspector, big with the knowledge that he is the agent of Uncle Sam. We have said before, and we repeat it, that more free traders have been made at the steamer docks in New York City by the abuses of the custom-house service than by all the speeches of free-trade orators in any presidential campaign. In saying this we make no reflection on the present collector of the port, Mr. Stranahan, who, more than almost any of his predecessors, has done everything he could to enforce the law along the lines of least resistance.

## New York City's Primacy.

IN HIS recent address to the New York Chamber of Commerce, our good friend the Hon. James Bryce, the British ambassador, said that "there is not in the whole world any gate through which so much commerce passes in and out" as through the port of New York. He declared that this "is becoming the greatest of civilized marts," and predicted that, within a few years, more people would be found within a radius of twenty miles from the city hall than in any other centre on the globe. Statement and prophecy are both correct. In foreign and domestic commerce combined New York surpasses any other port in the world, and its lead is lengthening. In population, with its 4,500,000 inhabitants in 1907, as compared with a little less than 7,000,000 for London at the present moment, it is the second town of the world in size. This 7,000,000, however, comprises the entire metropolitan and police districts. If New York were permitted to include Newark, Jersey City, and the other big towns in New Jersey, and the rest of its suburbs in that State, as well as in the State of New York, which form part of this metropolitan district, it would have very close to 6,000,000 people in 1907. Even within the municipal limits, however, New York City, at the recent rate of growth of the two towns, will pass London in a quarter of a century.

In several important respects New York already surpasses London. Its wealth is greater than London's. The clearings of its banks are larger. The variety and the volume of its activities are broader. In all these particulars New York's precedence is in-

creasing. New York is the financial metropolis of a country which has a fourth of the world's gold coin and bullion, and which has two-thirds as much banking power—capital, deposits, surplus, and circulation—as all the remainder of the world. It is the business capital of a country which produces twenty per cent. of the world's wheat, twenty-five per cent. of its gold, thirty-three per cent. of its coal, thirty-five per cent. of its manufactures, forty per cent. of its iron, forty-two per cent. of its steel, fifty-two per cent. of its petroleum, fifty-five per cent. of its copper, seventy-five per cent. of its cotton, and eighty per cent. of its corn. In every one of these respects New York's country is likely to gain, relatively to the rest of the world, for many decades to come.

It is appropriate to mention that in the recent financial flurry on the bourses of the great countries, New York stood the strain better than did London, Paris, or Berlin. The sceptre of financial supremacy which London held for two centuries has been transferred to New York, and London and the rest of the world are beginning to recognize this fact.

## The Plain Truth.

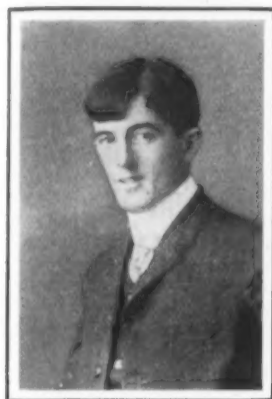
THE BULLIES, shirkers, and dead beats who have encumbered the police force of New York City so long, under the fostering protection of Tammany Hall, are at last learning that they are now to be judged on their demerits. Deputy Commissioner Hanson, who is conducting the police trials in New York City, recommends the prompt dismissal of every officer found guilty of drunkenness, cowardice, or dishonorable conduct. This is a new dispensation, for heretofore the Tammany Hall "pull" of the policeman has been sufficient to protect him. Commissioner Hanson is tempering justice with mercy, but he is not tempering justice with politics, and his methods are doing as much as anything else to infuse new life and energy in the police force of New York City, and to put the membership on a more effective plane. It needed a disciplinarian of his character to begin the work of reform which Commissioner Bingham, under the free hand which Mayor McClellan, to his great credit, has given him, purposes to complete.

THE STATEMENT that a scheme is on foot to keep Oklahoma out of statehood until after the next presidential election comes from Washington. The admission of Oklahoma was voted by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President. The Democrats swept the election, and now it is proposed, in view of this fact, and of the danger that its seven electoral votes might be the decisive factor in the next presidential election, to have the President reject the Oklahoma constitution on some pretext, and thus delay the entrance of the new State until after the presidential election. It seems to us it is a little late for the Republican leaders to suggest a scheme of this kind. They should have thought of it, if political considerations were to control, when Oklahoma was knocking for admission. The people of the new State are entitled to say whether they wish to have it under Democratic or Republican control. They have made it a Democratic State, as many expected they would. Congress did not act without full knowledge of the possibilities. Speaker Cannon was one of the long-headed leaders who saw the political danger from the admission of Oklahoma, but he was overruled. Unless the proposed new constitution is so full of flaws that there is just reason for its rejection, it should be accepted, and Oklahoma should be started on its career as a new State under Democratic auspices. If it does not like the Democratic party, as it probably will not, it can turn it out of control. But so far as Republicans are concerned, Oklahoma is entitled to a square deal.

A MOST notable and well-deserved tribute was that rendered to the Young Men's Christian Association by Secretary Taft in his address at the dedication of the Young Men's Christian Association building in Detroit. He dwelt with characteristic clearness and eloquence on its great influence on the growth of the spirit of Christian tolerance among all denominations. After depicting the sympathy and consideration which the Protestant denominations in our land manifested at the time of his delicate and difficult mission to Rome to confer with Leo XIII. upon the solution of the problem of the friars' lands in the Philippines, he said, "I venture to think that fifty years ago such a result would not have followed, and that the motives of the government and the President would have been misunderstood or misconstrued. I regard that as one striking instance of the greater brotherhood that now exists between the great Christian denominations—a brotherhood that finds no more eloquent proof than in the continued prosperity and growth in influence and power of the Young Men's Christian Association." He earnestly commended the usefulness of the association, as he had observed its operations in the army of the United States in the Philippines, on the Isthmus of Panama, and in other foreign dependencies, saying that he had to put himself seven thousand miles from home to really know the power for good it exerts. Such a tribute from one who has had Secretary Taft's opportunities for official observation is very notable. From the first the Young Men's Christian Association has been inspired by the spirit of Christian love and service. It has now become a world-wide brotherhood. Its reflex action in promoting Christian fellowship among the denominations it represents has been increasingly in evidence. The religion of loving service is always tolerant. It unites all who seek to do the Father's will.

# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

PERSONAL appointments by the President to the military academy at West Point are, under the



DONALD W. FRASER,  
Son of a sergeant, appointed to West  
Point by the President.  
Smith & Co.

present rule, limited to sons of commissioned officers of the army, a practice for which there are sound reasons. But in a recent instance President Roosevelt has made a very proper exception to the rule by designating as a cadet the son of a non-commissioned officer. The young man thus honored is Donald William Fraser, whose father is Sergeant John Fraser, a member of the Ninety-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and gun commander of Battery Edgerton. The selection of the son is a tribute to the merit of the father.

The sergeant has had a continuous army service of twenty-six years, and his record has been honorable throughout. He is highly esteemed by his superiors, as well as by the men under his command. Young Fraser was born into the army and has lived his entire life in military circles. He is thoroughly imbued with the spirit and the traditions of the service, and, as he is intelligent and aspiring, he should make a success of it at West Point and in his future career as an officer.

WHILE King Edward of England was sight-seeing in Naples recently, an incident occurred which greatly amused him. The King and Queen Alexandra approached the church of Santa Chiara with the intention of visiting it, but found it closed, as the monks were at luncheon. One of their Majesties' attendants knocked at the portal, and a monk came to the door; but thinking those outside were beggars he did not open it, and ordered them away. He would listen to no explanations, but just then General Salsa appeared and ordered the door opened. When the monk was told whom he had slighted he was overcome with embarrassment.

MISS MARGARET MILLER, of Paterson, N. J., is probably without a rival in length of service as a Sunday-School worker. Miss Miller, who, though seventy-five years old, is still active and enthusiastic, has been a teacher in the Auburn Street Congregational Sunday School for sixty years. In recognition of this fact she was recently given a great reception, attended by several hundred persons, and was presented with appropriate resolutions.

FOLLOWING more than one distinguished precedent, Robert Reid, the well-known New York artist, has married his favorite model. The bride, who was Miss Elizabeth Reeves, is described as a handsome blonde, with a charming personality. Two pictures by her husband for which she posed have attracted much attention. Mr. Reid is among the foremost of the younger group of American artists, and is noted for his mural painting.

ADVOCATES of woman-suffrage in the United States and Europe are extremely gratified with the complete triumph which their cause has achieved in the grand-duchy of Finland. The latter is not a large country, and it is a dependency of Russia; but it has a legislature and a pronounced national life of its own. Its inhabitants are reckoned among the best educated and most intelligent people of the world, a fact which is not lost sight of by the jubilant believers in woman's enfranchisement. Women have long had much freedom and influence in the grand-duchy, but the act of the Finnish Diet granting them equal political rights with men has greatly broadened their possibilities in certain directions. Not only have they availed themselves of their newly-granted privilege of voting, but they have also grasped the opportunity of running for office. Recently elections took place for members of the Diet, and many women were in the field as candidates. The returns showed that nineteen of these (including nine socialists) were elected. The honor of being the first woman chosen to the Diet, and the first of her sex to become a national lawmaker anywhere in Europe, fell to Frau Minna Lillampa, who has thereby become something of a historic personage. She is able and well informed, and she and several of the other "ladies of the legislature" are expected to take active parts in the proceedings of that body.



FRAU MINNA LILLAMPA,  
A member of the Finnish Diet, the  
first woman ever elected to a  
legislature in Europe.

WHETHER or not Ohio shall provide a candidate for President in 1908 depends to a considerable

degree on the outcome of the present differences in the Republican party in that State. The opposition of Senator Foraker and his followers to Secretary Taft, whom the President is said to favor as his successor, has not as yet been definitely measured, and estimates of the strength of the two sides are conflicting. Mr. Taft may or may not be beaten at the political game in his own commonwealth, but if he should win he might, in the event of President Roosevelt's refusal to run again, stand a good chance of being nominated. There is no doubt that he is of the stuff of which good Presidents are made. Tried in many public positions, he has always acquitted himself to the very top of expectation. As a solver of difficult problems of administration he is without a superior, and his grasp of public policies is as notable as his executive capacity. He is personally popular, and he is strong with the voters throughout the West. The secretary is pursuing a dignified course in respect to the Ohio situation. He declines to enter into a strenuous struggle for supremacy, and he avoids all reference to political issues. The accompanying photograph, the latest taken of him, shows the secretary during his recent visit to Cincinnati.



SECRETARY OF WAR WM. H. TAFT,  
Latest picture of the Ohio statesman  
taken during his recent visit to  
Cincinnati.—Schmidt.

IN BROAD statesmanship and effective diplomatic tact King Edward of England easily excels every other European ruler. In quiet, but none the less potent, ways he is building up British prestige and influence to a greater height than ever before attained. However able may be his ministers, the personality of the King is one of the mightiest factors in the successes abroad of the government. The alliance with Japan, the restoration of the *entente cordiale* with Russia, and the good understanding with France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy are some of the achievements which add lustre to his reign, to say nothing of the increasing cordiality between the United States and Great Britain. Not long ago King Edward visited France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, where he was welcomed by the people and by the sovereigns alike. His conferences with the heads of the states named are believed to have been of great political significance. Nowhere was he greeted with more enthusiasm than in Spain, whose King, Alfonso, is his nephew by marriage. The two Kings were frequently in public together, and our picture shows them standing arm-in-arm.



TWO OF EUROPE'S MOST-TALKED-OF KINGS.  
Edward of England and Alfonso of Spain, seen arm-in-arm at  
Cartagena.—L'Illustrazione Italiana.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany never had clearer

occasion for thankfulness than when, the other day, a peculiar accident, which came near causing the death of his second and best-loved son, Prince Eitel Friedrich, proved less serious than had been feared. The horse which the prince was riding during a cavalry drill was frightened by a bugle signal, reared and threw back his head so far that it struck the rider in the face and knocked him senseless from the saddle. When the prince was revived he complained of a violent headache, and it was reported that he was suffering from concussion of the brain. This alarming story was soon contradicted, but the royal patient was booked for several days of disability. All who witnessed the prince's mishap agreed that he had narrowly escaped with his life. While he is not so widely popular as his pranky elder brother, the heir apparent, Prince Eitel is his father's favorite because of his steadiness of character and his uniform good behavior. He has never been a source of trouble to the Emperor because of youthful escapades. The prince was happily married some time ago, and has been conducting himself as a model husband and a useful son of Germany.



PRINCE EITEL FRIEDRICH,  
Emperor William's second son, who  
was nearly killed by a fall  
from a horse.

"IT IS a fine sight to see an old man in your country speaking of the future," said Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, of the speech of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, at the dinner at the Hotel Astor with which the peace congress closed. But "the grand old man of America" had been talking not about peace, but about the justice that is the essential foundation of peace, declaring, "Give us justice, and peace will follow. When you meet a lady on the train going home and she tells you that her grandfather fought at Bunker Hill, thank her, not because her grandfather fought for peace, but for justice. And when they tell you about the difficulties which are in the way of uniting forty or fifty nations in an international agreement, say that these are not to be compared with the difficulty of uniting the thirteen seaboard States of America in 1787." This union of States he called the first peace society in the world and now the greatest, adding, "War between our States is a thing unheard of and not even jested about. It is as impossible as plate armor or any other folly of chivalry. And as soon as we can secure the justice between nation and nation which follows fast where a permanent tribunal leads the way, so soon will the armaments of the world diminish themselves." Dr. Hale struck a true note. Lasting peace must be founded on justice. This is the supreme argument for a permanent international court of arbitration; and not even the fire-eating, self-constituted guardians of "national honor" can impugn the patriotism of the man who gave to the world "The Man Without a Country."

RARELY has the American heart been more deeply

moved than by the case, lately discovered in the West, of a counterpart of Victor Hugo's famous character, Jean Valjean. Nearly fourteen years ago John William January, then only twenty-one years old, broke into a post-office in Oklahoma for the purpose of robbery. He secured little booty, but was speedily convicted of the crime and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. He proved a model prisoner, for he strove to earn the good-conduct commutation. The time of his liberation was only eight months off, when he mistakenly seized a chance to escape. Changing his name to Charles W. Anderson, he settled down to honest industry. Having saved a little money, he opened a restaurant in Kansas City, worked hard, prospered, and married. His life was exemplary, and he won the esteem of all who knew him. But one day he met and was recognized by a man who had once been his fellow-convict. Refusing to associate again with his former comrade, the latter betrayed him, and he was returned to the penitentiary. But public sentiment was immediately aroused by the unfortunate man's story. Appeals for January's pardon were sent to President Roosevelt by thousands of persons, including many prominent men, and the lower house of the Missouri Legislature passed a resolution asking for his release. President Roosevelt at once took steps to restore January to freedom.



JOHN W. JANUARY,  
An escaped convict whose re-arrest  
aroused everybody's  
sympathy.



AGED WOMAN AND HER DAUGHTER HUNGRY AND IN RAGS.



CHEERLESS HUTS IN WHICH THE STARVING FOUND REFUGE IN MIDWINTER.



FOOD FOR THE SUFFERERS—UNLOADING FLOUR AT TSING KIANG FOR THE FAMINE DISTRICT.



CLOTHED IN THE BAGS WHICH ONCE HELD HIS VANISHED SUPPLY OF FLOUR.

#### HARROWING FEATURES OF THE FEARFUL FAMINE IN CHINA.

Photographs from J. L. Rodgers.

#### Help China's Starving Millions.

THE photographs from the famine districts of China which we reproduce on this page are eloquent in their appeal for aid to the millions who are starving in that sorely afflicted country. Those of our readers who wish to help the sufferers may send their contributions to the editor of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, who will see that the money is acknowledged and properly applied to the relief of the destitute.

#### Give the Boys a Chance.

ONE of the most commendable of recent benevolent enterprises is that of Charles M. Schwab in opening his Bethlehem Steel Works as a great trades school, where boys may become trained experts in all the details of the iron and steel trade. One of the greatest needs of our time is trades schools. Too many young men are driven into the overcrowded professions because they have available preparatory schools,

while trades schools are rare and the number of apprentices in shops is restricted. Most of the boys who have responded to Mr. Schwab's offer have proved splendid material, many of them being high-school

to those of our readers who may desire it. Immediate application should be made. Address "Index Department," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

graduates. They have shown great aptitude in handling machinery, their progress proving most gratifying to the heads of departments. A majority of them have come from the Lehigh valley, where there are many skilled iron workers who recognize that Mr. Schwab gives their boys an opportunity to become something more than mere mechanics. But his most practical plan has attracted some from distant States. It has the prospect of unlimited usefulness, and his example should be followed by other practical philanthropists in our various manufacturing districts.

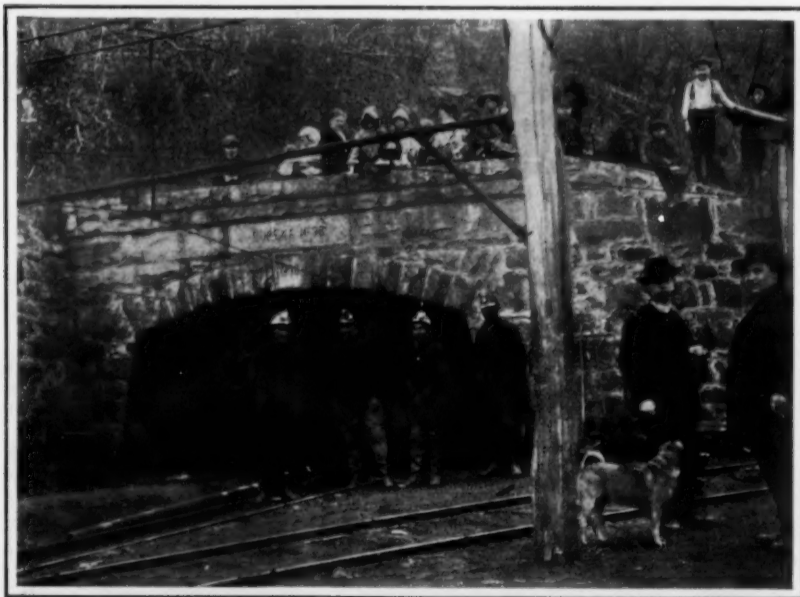
#### Index for Leslie's Weekly.

A CAREFULLY prepared index of the contents of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* for the year 1906 has been printed, and will be sent on receipt of a ten-cent stamp to pay for postage,

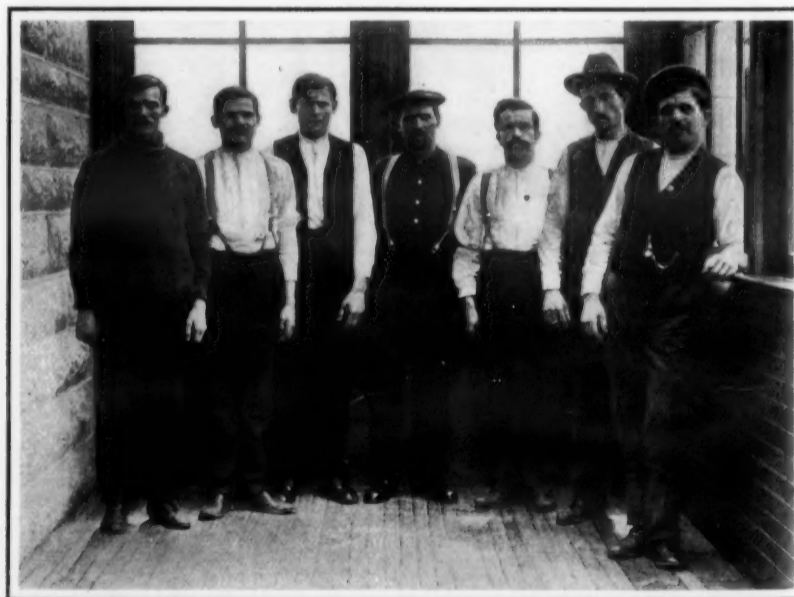


ARBOR DAY CELEBRATED IN NEW YORK'S SCHOOLS.

PUPILS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 105, ON THE FAR EAST SIDE, ASSEMBLED, WITH POTS CONTAINING PLANTS, FOR THE EXERCISES OF THE DAY.—Photograph by James Kingston.



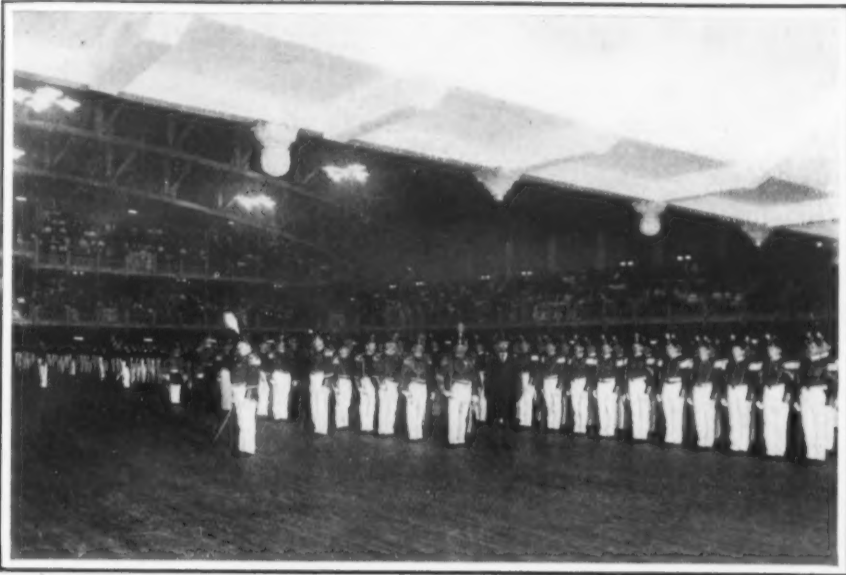
RESCUERS (UNDER THE BRIDGE) WHO BY HEROIC EFFORTS REACHED AND SAVED THE IMPRISONED MEN.



THE SEVEN MINERS WHO WERE RESCUED—PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE HOSPITAL TO WHICH THEY WERE TAKEN IN AN EXHAUSTED CONDITION.

#### MINERS RESCUED FROM A LIVING TOMB.

SEVEN MEN WHO WERE IMPRISONED FOR THREE DAYS BY A FLOOD IN A COLLIERY AT FOUSTWELL, PA., AND THE HEROIC RESCUERS WHO BY HARD WORK BARELY SAVED THEIR LIVES. Photographs by California Photo Company, Ltd.



REVIEW OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y., BY GOVERNOR HUGHES, ON MAY 4TH.  
Copyright, 1907, by N. Lazarnick, New York.



PART OF THE "BALTIC'S" RECORD-BREAKING CARGO OF IMMIGRANTS (1931) LEAVING ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK, FOR "LIBERTY AND A LIVING."—T. S. Thomas, New Jersey.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) DEDICATION OF HUNTINGTON PARK AND DRIVE (THE LATTER SAID TO BE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD) ON RUBIDEX MOUNTAIN, NEAR RIVERSIDE, CAL.—M. Rafert, California.



STATUE OF MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, BY MACMONNIES, UNVEILED MAY 2D, IN WASHINGTON, IN PRESENCE OF THE PRESIDENT AND A DISTINGUISHED ASSEMBLAGE.  
National Press Association, District of Columbia.



A FREAK OF A GEORGIA TRAIN-WRECK—CL-POLE AT MACON LEFT HANGING THE WIRES.  
F. Bernd, Georgia.



JAY GOULD, WINNER OF THE WORLD'S COURT-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.—Illustrations Bureau, England.



OPENING OF THE NEW YORK COACHING SEASON—E. H. HARRIMAN ON THE BOX, HIS DAUGHTER CORNELIA DRIVING.  
C. K. King, New York.

# NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—CALIFORNIA WINS.

WHAT THE MEN WITH THE CAMERA SAW AND "SNAPPED" FOR THE BENEFIT OF "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" READERS.

## The Call of the Democracy for Roosevelt's Re-nomination

By Charles M. Harvey

THAT spectacle at the recent Democratic dinner at Chattanooga, when John Temple Graves declared that "William J. Bryan, speaking for a pure Democracy, and speaking for the whole plain people of the republic, should put in nomination Theodore Roosevelt for one more undisputed term of power to finish the work that he has so gloriously begun," was unparalleled in American politics. As Mr. Graves is the editor of a prominent Democratic paper, the *Atlanta Georgian*, and as he is an ardent admirer of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst, he undoubtedly spoke for a powerful element of the Democratic party. Mr. Bryan's response to this appeal was: "As at present advised, I shall not present the name of Theodore Roosevelt to the national Democratic convention." But he took the precaution to add: "Bear in mind, I say, 'As at present advised.'" The Democratic *New York World* correctly remarks that: "The very fact that such a possibility can be discussed at all is an amazing commentary on the crumbling condition of party lines."

In the latter part of Jefferson's second term the Legislatures of several States adopted resolutions asking him to accept another election. But at that time, with Washington and Hamilton dead, with ex-President Adams and ex-Chief Justice Jay in retirement, and with most of the rest of the old Federalist chieftains off the stage, there was practically only one party in the country—Jefferson's Democratic party. In his second election Jefferson carried all the States except two. But the present situation is widely different. Not only is there a second party in existence to-day, but that party controls one section of the country absolutely, and it expects to make a strong canvass to control the whole country in 1908. The region in which to-day's opposition party is predominant is the region which, so far as Mr. Graves may be considered to speak for it, puts President Roosevelt forward for another term.

There was a little talk of putting Jackson up for a third term, but it was confined to a few politicians. Ex-President Adams, then in the House of Representatives, and a close and unbiased observer of political events, wrote in his diary that Jackson had "worn out the sordid subserviency of his supporters." There was some opposition among the Republicans to giving even a second term to Lincoln, and a bolting element of the party met in Cleveland and put up Fremont. In the Lincoln national convention the Missouri delegation voted for Grant, who was then in command of the armies in Virginia, but Missouri went to Lincoln subsequently, and made his nomination unanimous. Lincoln himself said that his nomination, even for a second term, coming as it did in the critical stage of the war, was his party's unwillingness to swap horses in swimming a stream.

The case of Grant, who was, in the convention of 1880, proposed for a third term is sometimes mentioned as a parallel to Roosevelt's. In reality there is no close resemblance between the two instances. Roosevelt has been chosen President only once, and if he should be elected in 1908 it would be for a second term only, although his aggregate service in that case would be for eleven and a half years. In Grant's case the third-term movement was started by the politicians—Conkling, Logan, Cameron, and a few others. Most of the politicians are against Roosevelt. It is the people who are for him.

Several Republican State conventions in 1875, near the close of Grant's second term—New York's, Pennsylvania's, and Ohio's being among them—declared against a third election for anybody for President. To the chairman of the Pennsylvania gathering Grant sent a letter, which was printed in all the Republican and Democratic papers of the country at the time. In that letter Grant spoke of the cry of "Caesarism" and "Third Term," which began to be raised against him shortly after his second election, in 1872, and said: "I never sought the office for a second, or even for a first, nomination," and added, in speaking of the third-term talk, "I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing or having their choice." Pointing out that the Constitution set no limit on the length of time which a President could serve, he remarked: "It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous." In the convention of 1876 Grant's name was not presented, and Hayes was nominated to succeed him. When Conkling made that desperate fight in 1880 to put up Grant for a third term he led in the voting till the last ballot, when most of his enemies concentrated on Garfield. But Grant was never in sight of the nomination.

In reply to some Democratic criticisms Mr. Graves says he "asks that when every other speech he has ever made shall be forgotten, that Chattanooga speech shall be remembered." And the tributes which he publishes in his paper from life-long Democrats, one being from a great-grandson of Calhoun, show that many other members of his party stand with him in urging Roosevelt's nomination by the Democrats in 1908, so as to make the election unanimous. Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, calls Roosevelt the "greatest ruler the world has ever known." While Mr. Bryan himself, "as at present advised," disclaims any intention of presenting Roosevelt's name to the Democratic convention next year, he often eulogizes Roosevelt as eloquently as does the *Atlanta editor*,

and calls him a "good Democrat." Governor-elect Hoke Smith, of Georgia, says that "if an election were held now, with all the suggested candidates running without nomination, Mr. Roosevelt would come in first, with Mr. Bryan second, both far ahead of all the others."

But it is the Republican attitude toward Roosevelt that "counts" in the equation. Several prominent members of his party—Senator Foraker, of Ohio; Mayor Reyburn, of Philadelphia; ex-Governor Odell, of New York; ex-Senator Thurston, of Nebraska; ex-Representative Wadsworth, of New York, and others—have attacked the President, either openly or by indirection. In some cases resolutions calling for his nomination in 1908 have been defeated in Republican Legislatures. In nearly every case, however, the Legislatures which did this did it because they believed that matters of this sort are outside of their proper functions. Nevertheless, several times as many Legislatures as have rejected Roosevelt resolutions have adopted expressions in his favor. Just as Mayor Reyburn was condemning the President the lower branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature was passing a Roosevelt resolution with a wave of enthusiasm. At the same moment the Legislature of Mr. Bryan's State of Nebraska, which is strongly Republican, gave an enthusiastic tribute to the President. Moreover, many of the party leaders, though they feel the necessity for some restraint in expressing their views, have come out in favor of the President's nomination in 1908, among them being Senator Warner, of Missouri; Senator Bourne, of Oregon; Representative Hull, of Iowa; Senator Cullom, of Illinois, and Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota.

On the question of the candidacy the expressions of the newspapers of the country are of particular interest. Several of them have been "polling" the members of their craft on this issue, with results that are of consequence. The *Milwaukee Journal*, a Democratic paper, which has been inquiring into the sentiment of the Democratic and Republican German-Americans of the Northwest, finds a practical unanimity among them for Roosevelt for 1908. As the German element led in the opposition to the third term for Grant, there is an especial significance in their attitude toward Roosevelt. They hold, and correctly of course, that if he should be chosen next year it would be for his second, and not for his third, term. Inquiries made in various fields among editors and others by the *Providence Journal*, the *Detroit Free Press*, and other papers showed a similar result—the drift being overwhelmingly in favor of the President for the candidacy a year hence.

The most extensive and notable of all these "polls," however, were those which have been conducted by the *New York Herald* and the *New York Times*. The answers to the *Herald's* queries indicated that the Harriman controversy strengthened Roosevelt, that he is the favorite of most of the people for 1908, and that many Republicans and Democrats believe that with any other man than Roosevelt at the head of the Republican ticket there would be danger of a Democratic victory. The *Herald's* inquiry covered the whole country outside of the Southern States.

Mr. Roosevelt's popularity is "the most remarkable social and political phenomenon in this republic to-day." This is the judgment of the independent Democratic *New York Times*, as it sums up the answers to its letters sent to five hundred Republican editors throughout the country. The *Times* says Roosevelt's popularity is growing, and "he is stronger with the people than ever before." That journal expresses astonishment at the "unanimity of the replies, and the length to which the editors, as men most closely in touch with the sentiment of the country, go in asserting the overpowering strength, the deep seriousness, and the blazing enthusiasm with which the mass of the Republican party and a large proportion of the Democrats have come to the support of the President."

Commenting on the *Times's* "poll," the Democratic *Utica Observer* is inclined to think that Mr. Roosevelt is stronger to-day even than he was in 1904, when he overwhelmed Parker, and adds: "He was certainly stronger then than when he was elected Vice-President in 1900, and stronger then than when he was elected Governor in 1898. There appears to be a steady gain in popularity through his whole presidential career—a popularity for which he laid the foundation by the general excellence of his administration while serving as chief magistrate of the State of New York." The Democratic *Brooklyn Eagle* goes even further than the *Observer*, and says that "from every appearance Mr. Roosevelt will be forced to accept the Republican nomination for another term. His popularity is too apparent to be questioned, and it may be a mistake for the party to undertake, under cover of the mantle of his popularity, to run the risk of defeat with any other candidate."

Nobody in recent years has had a chance to accuse the *New York Evening Post* of any bigoted devotion toward Mr. Roosevelt, but it intimates that a repetition of the Monroe-1820 clean sweep of the country may be only a year ahead of us. Commenting on John Temple Graves's proposal that Bryan put Roosevelt up for the nomination in the Democratic convention of 1908, that paper says: "When the most rabid anti-negro editor in Georgia thus acclaims the man who asked Booker Washington to lunch, the hatchet

is indeed buried, and the solid South is in the greatest danger."

But if the thing which is expected by many Democrats and many Republicans really comes to pass, the paper which can say, "I told you so," with the greatest pride and emphasis, is the *New York World*. As long ago as March 28th, 1905, a few weeks after his inauguration for his first elected term in the White House, that paper predicted that "Theodore Roosevelt will be renominated for President of the United States in 1908, and he will be re-elected."

The fact that Henry Clews, of New York, joins John Temple Graves, of Georgia, in proposing that both parties put up Roosevelt, and make his election unanimous, has this significance—Clews, a Republican, is a Wall Street banker, and thus belongs to the element which is popularly supposed to have proscribed the President.

Here is a fact of much greater significance: Many stalwart Republican papers, situated as far apart geographically as the *Newark Advertiser*, the *Pittsburg Gazette* (the oldest paper west of the Alleghenies), and the *Minneapolis Journal*—to mention only three representative party organs—declare that when a national convention, voicing an overwhelming popular demand, nominates a man for President, it is his duty to accept, regardless of his own personal preferences, and regardless also of any previous utterances which he may have made.

Many things can take place between now and the opening of the conventions twelve months hence which might alter the political situation, and make present forecasts vain. It is only fair to say, however, that some of the enemies whom President Roosevelt has made, and whom he is now making, are, by their enmity to him, raising up new allies for him among the people every day.

In the past few years the United States has seen many political prejudices discarded, many prepossessions challenged, many parallels pushed aside, and many precedents abolished. It is altogether possible that 1908, in the Republican convention and at the polls, may end the career of another tradition.

### Fair Play for the Druggists.

CERTAIN provisions of bills introduced in the New York Legislature at this session for the regulation of the sale of proprietary medicines are opposed by druggists and manufacturers on grounds that seem equitable. One is the requirement, contained in Assemblyman Oliver's bill, that proprietary medicines "containing drugs that are recognized as poisonous by standard authors of the day" shall be branded "poison." The national pure-food law requires that the name and quantity of habit-producing drugs shall be shown on the label, and to this the manufacturers offer no objection; but they do hold that it is unjust to label as "poison" a remedy which is not poisonous if properly used. The same restriction might apply to many of the prescriptions of our doctors. Assemblyman Burns's bill, requiring the full formula to be exhibited on wrapper and labels, compels the manufacturer to surrender to any competitor the trade secrets and property rights which have cost him, in many cases, much labor and money—and with what profit to the layman, who knows little or nothing of the action of the drugs?

Congress, in framing the national pure-food law, was satisfied with confining the list of restricted drugs to those that are habit-producing, and did not countenance the proposition to embody in it a full-formula clause. The national law, whose regulations are loyally accepted by reputable manufacturers and dealers, should have a fair trial; and meantime, instead of the Legislatures of the various States enacting diverse regulations of the drug trade and thereby causing great annoyance and inconvenience to interstate business in drugs, they should pass laws duplicating the provisions of the national legislation on the subject.

### Change in Food

WORKS WONDERS IN HEALTH.

IT IS worth knowing that a change in food can cure dyspepsia. "I deem it my duty to let you know how Grape-Nuts food has cured me of indigestion."

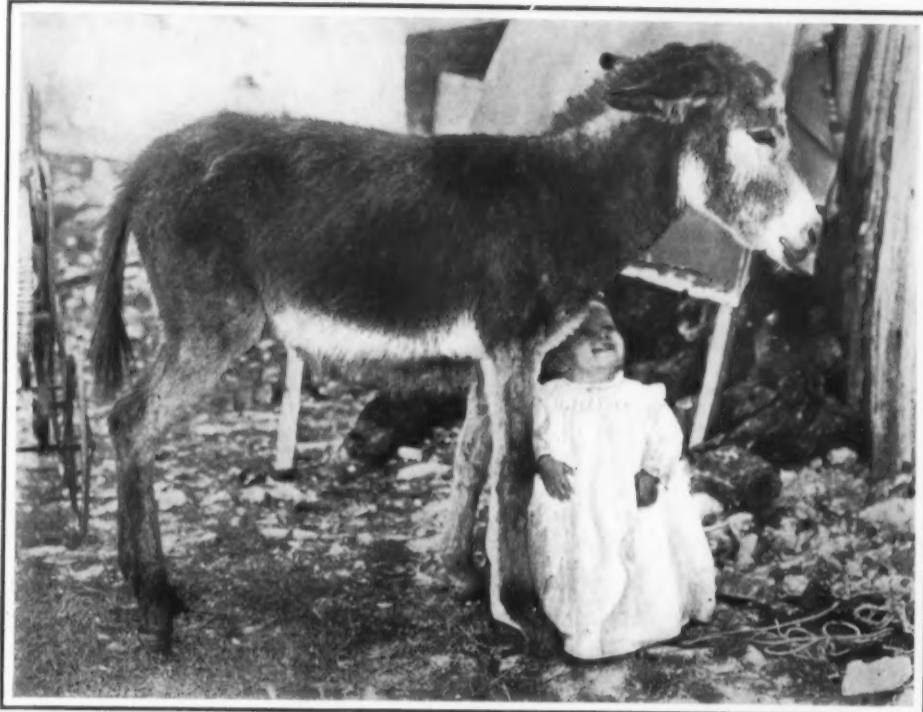
"I had been troubled with it for years, until last year my doctor recommended Grape-Nuts food to be used every morning. I followed instructions, and now I am entirely well."

"The whole family like Grape-Nuts; we use four packages a week. You are welcome to use this testimonial as you see fit."

The reason this lady was helped by the use of Grape-Nuts food is that it is predigested by natural processes, and therefore does not tax the stomach as the food she had been using; it also contains the elements required for building up the nervous system. If that part of the human body is in perfect working order, there can be no dyspepsia, for nervous energy represents the team that drives the engine.

When the nervous system is run down, the machinery of the body works badly. Grape-Nuts food can be used by small children as well as adults. It is perfectly cooked and ready for instant use.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."



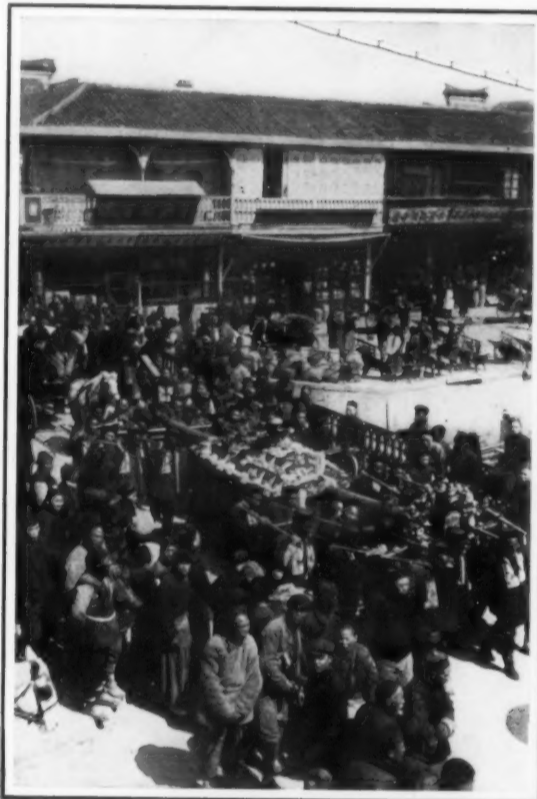
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) A UNIQUE PAIR—BABY AND HIS PET "PONY."  
A. C. Heldrick, Texas.



A NEW YORK FLOWER-MARKET VIEWED FROM A SKY-SCRAPER.  
Burt Green, New Jersey.



ONE OF THE CHILDREN'S BEST FRIENDS IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.—E. A. Goewey, New York.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) MAGNIFICENT AND LARGELY ATTENDED FUNERAL OF A RICH CHINAMAN IN SHANGHAI.  
L. L. Hopkins, China.



THE WONDERFUL BIRTHDAY-CAKE THAT CHARMED LITTLE NELL.—Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.



ODD OLD MEMORIAL TO A PATRIOT—SHELL FROM CAPTURED LOUISBURG, N. S., SET ON A POST IN NEWBURYPORT, MASS., IN 1759.  
Mary H. Northend, Massachusetts.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) NATURAL ENEMIES SUPPRESSING FEAR AND FEROCITY AND STRIKING UP A FRIENDLY ACQUAINTANCE.  
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.

### AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

CHINA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, TEXAS THE SECOND, AND NEW YORK THE THIRD.

# The Human Side of John D. Rockefeller

By F. O. March

ONE SUNDAY morning, less than a year ago, a rather tall, gray-haired man with unusually square, but slightly stooped, shoulders—a rather dapper man, too—walked into the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church in Cleveland. The sunshine outside was hot and blinding. It was early summer. As he stepped through the portals of the church into the semi-darkness, he hesitated and began to pull off his gloves uncertainly. He stood just inside the door, his neat straw hat under his arm, a sort of querulous air of expectancy on his face. Church-goers were crowding in about him, but none gave him more than a passing glance. From the tip of his polished shoes to the highest hair on his gray head he was spick and span. Although he was at least sixty years old, the lines of his figure, his firm position on his feet, his round, smooth face and his healthy smile indicated that he was not of the long, black, sober frock-coat which sat his shoulders so well, but rather of the more youthful "pepper-and-salt" trousers which he wore.

There was just a hint of affectation about the manner with which he slipped out of his gloves and threw them up into a breast-pocket. He stood uncertainly in the corridor, watching the church-goers hurrying into the auditorium. The organ was playing a processional. The ushers at the door were eagerly making welcome each stranger who was coming in. One of the ushers, a man who apparently knew every one who had been in the church before, noticed the dapper-looking individual and stepped over to greet him.

"Why are you hesitating, my friend?" he said, with a smile of welcome. "Come right in. We have a seat for every one, you know." His eyes had taken in every detail of the stranger's costume at a glance. The latter might have been a broker, a promoter, or a professional man.

The gentleman hesitated and then smiled, as two more ushers came up. He said, quietly: "I think I'd like to see the richest man in the world. Where can I sit so that I can see him at service?"

They took him to the seat behind the famous pew where John D. Rockefeller sits each Sunday that he is at his Cleveland home, Forest Hill. But no Rockefeller came. Several hundred other strangers were disappointed, but the gray-haired man didn't seem to care. He enjoyed the service apparently.

The reason he did not see Mr. Rockefeller that morning was because he had no looking-glass. He himself was Mr. Rockefeller, plus his new gray wig. In spite of its awkward position upon his head, placed by an inexperienced hand, it had fooled the entire congregation. After the service he went into Dr. Eaton's study, where there is a large glass over a grate fire. In the entire congregation only three or four people had recognized him. Now, as he stood before the mirror, two of these were with him. He was looking silently at the wig as it sat upon his head. Finally he took it off carefully, smoothed it carefully and placed it upon the mantel carefully.

"That thing has lost for me pretty nearly every acquaintance I have in the world," he remarked, almost testily. "I think it was a bad investment; don't you?"

But he put it back on his head, as devoid of hair as the golf balls he knocks about every summer morning. He had to. "My wife wants me to wear it. I suppose I ought to," he remarked. Since then, though, he has cultivated his false hair until it has the appearance of having grown upon his head, and he is happy. As he plays golf, does "stunts" on his bicycle on the links, his wig is always with him.

And he does "stunts" on his bicycle which would make an ordinary slack-wire performer sit up and take notice. He uses his machine in order to save time on the links. He swings at a golf ball with a stroke that is the pride of two international instructors. The caddy takes after the ball like a polo pony. But Mr. Rockefeller on his wheel is after him so closely that he usually finds the ball first. In jumping into the saddle from the ground and in finding his balance he has become a trick rider of no mean merit. One of his most choice bits of play is done on the bicycle with an umbrella in his hand for a balance.

Riding his bicycle and playing golf not only give Mr. Rockefeller much pleasure, but develop considerable muscle. He is no longer a thin wisp of an old man, tottering and weak. Many a mechanic has winced as

Mr. Rockefeller shook hands with him. Long walks and hard work on the links, healthy, simple food, all the fresh air that can sweep over Lake Erie and strike Forest Hill have done wonders for him. He is athletic, big-muscled, big-limbed, almost corpulent. His face is round. Two inches cut off his height and he would be fat! The popular conception of him must receive a severe jolt with the knowledge that he is now industriously endeavoring to avoid this calamity.

The golf course, besides being the training camp, is the official glad hand of John D. Rockefeller. The keys of Forest Hill, his summer place, are a bag full of golf sticks. For the golf course is where Mr. Rockefeller meets his new friends and keeps in touch with the old ones. And he has many, too. He wants to be upon good terms with the world. The process by which this has been brought about is by no means one of summons, writ, and indictment. Mr. Rockefeller is as safe to-day financially and in his pur-

newspaper men can wield a powerful influence. That this is your duty I am firmly convinced. None can gainsay the power of the press. But the press should be truthful and fair to both sides in any controversy. You newspaper men should bear in mind that one part of your mission of inestimable value is to make some of us better acquainted with some of the others."

Mr. Rockefeller is intensely anxious to meet the public. His hermitage has been so long, however, and there are so many people in "the public," that he is overawed. That is the reason for the beautiful lodge house at the Euclid Avenue gates of Forest Hill. None but those provided with passes are permitted to come inside. Even the correspondents who come to his gates annually number into the thousands. He spoke of this last summer when he consented to see a New York newspaper woman and submit to be interviewed, "but not for publication," he insisted. "For where would I end it? If I talked to one I should have to talk to all."

Mr. Rockefeller is particularly fond of animals. Whether this is responsible for his going so far as to heat the water in a big lily-pond of his at Forest Hill for the comfort of the fish in it, I do not know. At any rate, there were fish and lilies in that pond long after the grounds were white with frost. He has installed at one side of the pond a coke heater-furnace. Every drop of water in the pond is kept at a certain temperature all day and all night long.

Mr. Rockefeller is a great market gardener. Last summer, when stopping at Compiègne, France, he expressed a desire to visit the markets. Accordingly a trip was planned for the next morning at eleven o'clock. The mayor of the town and several officials were to make it quite a formal occasion. When the official party formed the next morning there was no Mr. Rockefeller! As the leaders were frantically dispatching messengers in every direction he was discovered coming up the street, alone, a happy smile on his face, and a market basket on his arm. He had been investigating the markets of his own accord.

Then, too, upon the occasion of his visit to the government forests at the same place, he severely frightened the members of his party. It was thought that he was lost, or assassinated. Five minutes after the alarm had been given he was found questioning a peasant regarding his knowledge of forestry. "Might come in handy at Forest Hill," he said, jocularly.

He made a "hit" with the French peasantry, too, it seems, when he made friends with the baby belonging to the *conciierge*, and trundled her about the village streets. He attempted to teach her English, but was stopped in this by the baby's mother, who objected to having her offspring fed on a diet of unsimplified spelling, even though it were administered by the man who gives away colleges for the same purpose.

At his church, the Euclid Avenue Baptist, Mr. Rockefeller is democracy itself. He shakes hands with every one and is particularly happy with the children, with whom he is a great favorite. The church itself is extremely democratic. It is no uncommon thing to see the richest man in the world conversing thoughtfully on a Sunday morning with a rough, heavy-handed blacksmith or mechanic. He makes wonderfully witty as well as brainy speeches in the Sunday School and to the Men's Club, of which he is a sort of patron saint. He preaches pastorals to the children, basing them upon his potato crop or his prize corn.

As fast as the world learns to know Mr. Rockefeller personally, just so fast will he be found to be human. Each public appearance that he makes is a step nearer the world's acceptance of him as a man, not a hideous caricature. For he is a man, after all. He doesn't sit in an ice-cold mansion built of gold and eat up all who cross his path. He lives in a frame house, quite an ordinary frame house, too, on the top of Forest Hill, in Cleveland. They paste the windows up in winter with faded, yellow newspapers to keep the sunlight out, just as they do in the backwoods still. The wind blows through it quite often. Its master is beginning to wish to get down among the rest of the people, where the sunshine warms the blood and makes hearts lighter. The public rather pities an ordinary millionaire. Mr. Rockefeller would rather be pitied than hated. For pity is akin to love. It is a long step from a United States indictment to love. But then—who knows?



MR. AND MRS. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IN A CLEVELAND STREET AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THEIR CARRIAGE—MRS. ROCKEFELLER RESPONDING TO THE GREETING OF A FRIEND.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER DOING "STUNTS" ON A BICYCLE. Copyright, 1905, McGue, Cleveland, O.

suit of life as he was ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago. He is really safer, for besides pursuing life, he is pursuing happiness in his quiet, time-saving way.

And when he shows that he needs happiness he shows that he is human and is anxious that the people of his country shall know him. As people come to know him he makes friends—and safety. He is beginning to realize that in just one thing in his business career did he fall down. While he was piling up refinery upon refinery, building pipe line after pipe line, he had no time to let the public meet him. He was an unknown, a strange, uncouth monster, a source of fear to his contemporaries in the business world, of contempt to the people who were forced to live in the same country with him. At the age of sixty-seven he is growing out of his chrysalis. For the first years of his life he is beginning to enjoy himself. Two years ago he dodged newspaper men. Now he courts them. They are helping to "arrange a closer understanding" between the world and Mr. Rockefeller.

Last summer, after Mr. Rockefeller came home from his trip to France, his first visit outside of Forest Hill was to his church. I happened to be there that morning, but I did not know that he was in the church until he gave me a most vigorous slap upon the back.

"Why, how are you?" he said, heartily. His face was tanned by the ocean's sun. His hand-grasp was steel. "My, my! But you are growing taller. I have to look up to you more than ever. I have always envied tall men. They look down upon us ordinary mortals so."

It was impossible not to answer his smile. But, remembering his antipathy for newspaper men, I decided that he could not have remembered me, though we had become quite good friends the year before.

"You know, Mr. Rockefeller, I am still writing things about people!" I warned him.

"Oh, yes, of course. We are at your mercy. But come out to Forest Hill and the links. There you shall be at my mercy. Will you come out, say Tuesday morning?" And that is the way it has been since.

Shortly after his return, in speaking of his wish to become better acquainted with his fellow-men, he said:

"The time will soon come when all of us in this great country will be better acquainted with each other. In furthering the approach of this hour you

# What Notable Men Are Talking About

## WHY THE SOUTH IS AGAINST FEDERAL RAILROADS.

BY JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, LEADER OF THE DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE.

I BELIEVE that there is a limit beyond which the solid South itself will not go in supporting a Democratic platform or a Democratic candidate, and that limit, or one of the boundaries of it, is Federal ownership and operation of railroads. The South is not going to put up with negro conductors, negro ticket-agents, negro clerks in the passenger and freight departments, nor common coaches for the two races, nor common waiting-rooms for them. Moreover, even if there were not a negro in the South, I do not believe the South would put up with the paternalistic and centralizing influence of the system under which a political administration in Washington would hold the daily bread of a million and a quarter of voters, their wives and children, in its hands, Mexicanizing the republic and making it cease to be a "republic of lesser republics."

## WHAT FIFTY YEARS HAVE TAUGHT DEPEW.

BY UNITED STATES SENATOR CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

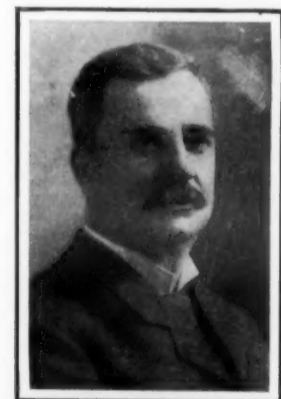
Over half a century upon the platform and in affairs has taught me one supreme lesson. It is that revolution and evolution, errors of legislation or crazes of the hour, crystallizing into policies, may check for the moment our development, but cannot stay our progress. The resistless spirit of American enterprise overcomes all obstacles. Sanity is our normal condition, and brain-storms at rare intervals and for brief periods lift one foot from the ground—never both. With an archaic monetary system which produces periodical panics, raises the rate of interest on money to a hundred per cent. per annum, and prevents our occupying our natural position as the world's centre of finance, we have yet built a commercial empire and reaped the harvest of a productive energy beyond the experience of any nation and all periods. We have no merchant marine and persistently refuse to adopt the methods by which rival nations keep their fleets on the ocean, and, though we pay the freight to foreigners, our producers manage to maintain a strong position in the markets of the world.

A cyclone in Wall Street a few weeks since dropped the market value of stocks and bonds a thousand millions of dollars, but no banks suspended, no mercantile houses failed, and no manufactories shut down. Railroad managers, because of the present difficulties in borrowing money at reasonable rates, canceled contracts for the year amounting to four hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This was nearly all for labor, and yet labor was never before so scarce or commanded such high wages.

## PRACTICAL RESULTS DEMANDED FROM POLITICAL LEADERSHIP.

BY BENJAMIN B. ODELL, EX-GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

A vast majority of people care little for party, so long as they are protected in their rights and in the enjoyment of their privileges. The framers of our Constitution were careful to safeguard the rights of every community, and while the public conscience may seem to sleep and may seemingly become dormant, woe betide him who transgresses these constitutional restrictions, whether it come in the form of centralized government or confiscatory legislation. That which the State has created it should regulate, but the quality of its legislation should be like that of mercy, not strained, but falling like the gentle dew upon the



BENJAMIN B. ODELL,  
Ex-Governor of New York.  
*Falk.*

just and the unjust. The people care more for that legislation which protects their health, which insures their employment, and which guarantees vested rights, than they do for laws which give the power of perpetuation to political organizations and the enunciation of doctrinary theories of independence in political voting. The great city of New York is less interested in the constant sensational attacks upon the character of political leaders, or whether this man or that man should remain in office, than it is that its harbors shall be improved and its commerce shall be

made more certain by just rates and honest competition. It is much less important to it whether the acts of the Legislature in re-districting the city are valid or invalid, than that the great army of people who come here during the year should be adequately housed, and that squalor and distress shall not be the portion of those who have come to our shores with the belief that here is to be found liberty and greater freedom of action.

## THE TRUE FOUNDATION OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

BY CHARLES E. HUGHES, GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

Underlying all other needs is the cultivation of individual strength of character, of self-respect, and of the sense of personal honor. You do not make a man a better man by putting him in the employ of the State. Nor is the fellow who criticises everybody else, but is quietly looking out for a chance to get a little graft himself, the sort of man who will improve the public service. The employer who will oppress his men and treat them unfairly will oppress the people if he gets a chance. And the employé who will cheat his employer, or the representative of a union who will betray it for his own advantage, will cheat and betray the public if he is put in office. The man who thinks the first object in life is to serve himself, and who thinks that the American idea is "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," will never be a faithful servant for the people. So that it is in the schools and the settlements, in the various institutions and organizations where men and women, boys and girls are taught to be square, and that there are limits which personal honor and the sense of right and justice will not permit to be exceeded, no matter what selfish advantage is to be gained, and that there are public rights and the interests of the community which are above all mere individual considerations, that we find the security for good government and the prosperity of the people. And I believe most strongly in the cultivation of the religious principle and of the faith in the supremacy of the power that makes for righteousness, upon which all else that I have spoken of is based.

## ROOSEVELT A POLICEMAN WITH A CLUB.

BY HENRY D. ESTABROOK, NEW YORK.

A friend of mine called Theodore Roosevelt a big policeman with a big club. He spoke in derision, but I adopt the metaphor. A policeman strikes at a concrete evil, and no one expects him while belaboring a malefactor with one hand to fumble the statutes with the other for a definition of his power. Flout him, abuse him, criticize and vilify him as you please, we know that the President has grappled with a Frankenstein creature of sinister aspect, the greatest power in the United States except the government itself, and he will teach the creature to serve and not to dictate. The people as a whole applaud what he has done, however much some of us may deprecate his manner of doing it. It is easy to affirm that he could have accomplished all that he has accomplished without saying among the trumpets "Ha! ha!" without thunder or shouting; without pawing the valley or swallowing the ground, or otherwise cavorting like a war-horse in battle. This may be true, or it may not be true; but it is true that a "still alarm" would not have alarmed

the country, nor anybody else; much less would it have created a public sentiment. It sometimes requires thunder and lightning to clear the atmosphere, and after the whirlwind comes the still small voice. I fancy Theodore Roosevelt is to politics what the revivalist is to religion. He bids us wake, repent, and reconsecrate ourselves to the ideals of our republic.

## THE MINISTER'S FIELDS OF USEFULNESS.

BY PRESIDENT CHARLES W. ELIOT, OF HARVARD.

Does the ministry nowadays afford a reasonable expectation of serviceableness, freedom, and growth?

First, let us look at the serviceableness of the ministry. I dare say most young men who are going into the ministry think of city churches with cultivated audiences. A life there is a serviceable life. It is difficult to exaggerate the influence of a competent preacher. It is an enormous opportunity the preacher has in addressing large congregations of intelligent persons each week. Then there is another kind of ministry which I sometimes think is more attractive than that of the ministry in the city, and that is the ministry in the country, where the opportunities for intellectual betterment are immense. Country ministers are frequently the intellectual leaders of their flocks. This is the function which awaits our young men, particularly in New England, where the towns are deserted by the young people for the cities. There is another service of the ministry which is frequently noted in American communities. The ethical improvements are the real elements of all civic and social improvements. The ethical benefit is the real fundamental benefit and improvement. It is the minister who deals with all those ethical improvements and teaches the community that faith, love, and hope are the essentials. The promotion of peace and the promotion of good-will are the great things, and these are the services of the ministry. The ministry ripens a man; it softens him. It makes him more sympathetic and more loving. Is not that a worthy ambition for any one looking forward to a long intellectual life? It is not strenuous, but it is faith and love and helpfulness, and these are the great ethical foundations of life in the community.



DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT,  
President of Harvard University.  
*Pack Brothers.*

## FEDERAL RAILROAD LEGISLATION NOT HARMFUL.

BY GEORGE J. GOULD, HEAD OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM.

One problem which confronts all the railway companies is to furnish facilities to handle the growing business. All the railroads have been making earnest efforts to do this. They are now hampered in their plans by several causes, the principal among which is a fear in the minds of investors—the people who buy bonds—that some of this hostile legislation may still further contract the power of the railroads to borrow money. I think if the railroad problem is judiciously handled by the Federal and State governments credit will be restored to the extent that railroads will be in a position to borrow the money they need. Taking the matter as a whole, I personally do not feel that Federal legislation has been hurtful. As an investor, I am glad to see a reasonable supervision kept over the roads. I would not even oppose a judicious government supervision over issues of railroad securities. But the States through which our lines pass are all hostile to railroad corporations, and the legislation is being guided by men of limited business experience, who do not care greatly for the welfare of railroad companies, nor perhaps for that of the investor. On the other hand, Federal legislation is in the hands of experienced men who are working on broad lines in an effort to better the condition of affairs, and we all feel that President Roosevelt is thoroughly sincere and honest in his purposes.



GEORGE J. GOULD,  
Head of the Missouri Pacific Railway system.—Copyright, 1902,  
by Judge Company.

THE day after, you need Abbott's Bitters. Braces the nerves; sustains you throughout the day, and makes you feel bright and cheerful. At druggists'.

## The Old Country Store.

I HAVE shopped in London, Paris, Berlin, Edinburgh, and Cork, Honolulu and Havana, Boston, Denver, and New York, But delight has never thrilled me As it did in days of yore, When I bought a stick of candy At the little country store.

WHAT a wealth of things to covet Spread before my youthful eyes, Painted toys, and cheese, and crackers, Calicoes of gaudy dyes— Everything, from pins to plasters, Needed on this earthly shore, Was dispensed across the counter Of the quaint old country store.

THERE it was the village fathers Gathered to discuss the crops, And the children's hoarded pennies Went for gum and licorice drops. Memory brings the gray-haired owner Clearly to my gaze once more, Tying up the tea and sugar In the dim old country store.

THERE our mothers used to weigh us On the antiquated scales, And the village waited weekly The arrival of the mails. On the wall for all to read it Hung the slate that held the score, But the poor were never harried By the good old country store.

DRUGS and food adulterations Then were tricks as yet undreamed, And the butter and molasses Were exactly what they seemed. Oh! the world would be the better And more solid at the core, If its business was conducted Like the dear old country store.

MINNA IRVING.



TYPE OF FEMALE SERVANTS EMPLOYED  
ON THE SUGAR PLANTATIONS.



SOME OF THE POORER CLASS OF CUBAN WOMEN IN THE  
INTERIOR OF THE ISLAND.



DUSKY CUBAN COOK AND  
HER CHILD.



ARISTOCRATIC HOME IN CAMAGUEY—A WOMAN OF THE HIGHER  
CLASS BEHIND THE BARRED WINDOW



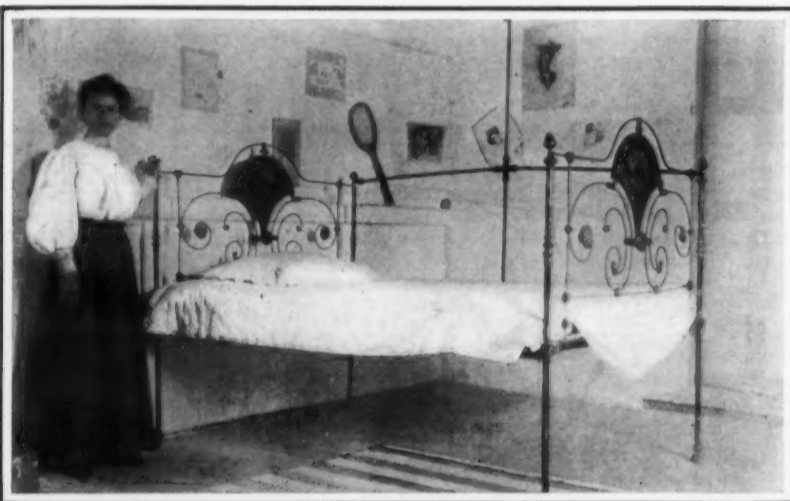
ESPERANRA PASTOR, HAVANA'S MOST  
POPULAR ACTRESS.—Qtero.



PLAIN PATIO OF A RESIDENCE IN HAVANA'S  
POORER QUARTER.



ATTRACTIVE PATIO OF AN ARISTOCRATIC  
HOME IN CUBA'S CAPITAL.



THE KIND OF BED IN GENERAL USE IN CUBA.



INTERIOR OF A CUBAN HOME OF WEALTH  
AND ELEGANCE.



A KITCHEN IN A HAVANA HOUSE.



TYPICAL GIRLS OF THE LESSER TOWNS.



THE LAUNDRY—ITS CURIOUS EQUIPMENT AND ITS WORKERS.

WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES IN ROMANTIC CUBA.  
CONTRASTS IN TYPES OF THE GENTLER SEX AND STYLES OF HOUSES IN THE ISLAND REPUBLIC.  
*Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. See page 468.*



SACKING MILLET FOR THE MARKET—TAKING THE GRAIN FROM A STACK COVERED WITH WATER-TIGHT MATTING.



A TOUCH OF NATURE MAKES ALL CHILDREN KIN—CHINESE YOUNGSTERS MAKING MUD PIES.



A "LITTLE MOTHER" IN CHINA.



HARVESTING "CHINA'S CURSE"—GATHERING OPIUM IN A POPPY FIELD.



A PAIR OF JOLLY PLAYMATES.



BAKER PRODUCING HIS WARES IN THE DUSTY AND FILTHY STREET



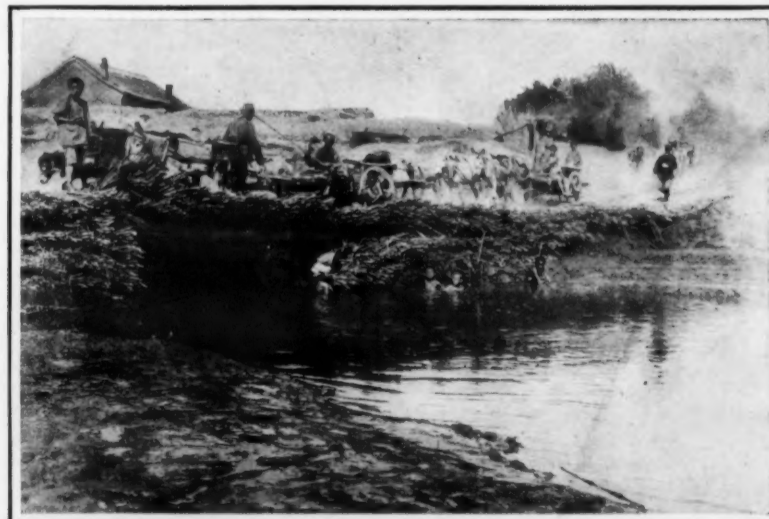
FARM LABORER WEARING A GRASS RAIN-COAT.



MANUFACTURING RUDE, SUN-DRIED BRICK FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.



PRIMITIVE TEA-SHOP IN A CITY STREET WHERE PASSERS-BY STOP FOR REFRESHMENT.



AN IMPROVED BRIDGE OF CORNSTALKS OVER A SWOLLEN STREAM IN THE RAINY SEASON.

NOVEL AND CHARACTERISTIC PHASES OF LIFE IN CHINA.  
PECULIAR FORMS OF INDUSTRY CARRIED ON IN CITY AND COUNTRY, AND ODD TYPES OF THE PEOPLE.  
*Photographs by William H. Brill.*

# Cuba's Custom-fettered Women and Their Homes

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

TO THE independent American woman the life of her Cuban sister is simply incomprehensible. It is dull, uninteresting—in fact, in many instances aggravating. From childhood to old age she rarely does as she likes, but is a slave to antiquated customs. As a child, a servant accompanies her to school and calls for her in the evening, and her playmates are few. When the marriageable age is reached, her courting is done in the presence of others, for the young man who calls on the Cuban señorita really visits the entire family, as at least one of them always remains in the room, which is brilliantly lighted, and its occupants are in full view of anybody passing along the street. Even if the girl talks with her lover through the grilled window some member of the family is always near by. If he takes her to a place of amusement she is always properly chaperoned. After they are engaged the vigilance of the parents is increased, and the young couple are never for one moment left to themselves. A young man may be fond of a girl, yet in no position to marry, but after he has spoken to her father, which he must do early in the courtship, he is expected to visit her home every night and enjoy her society along with the rest of the family. If they should go to a dance, with the family, of course, the girl dances every set with her escort.

To the American woman this style of courtship seems particularly exasperating, for nowhere are there more romantic spots than around Havana. In fact, everything throughout the island suggests the romance of lovers wandering about free to enjoy each other's company, unconscious of the existence of the rest of the world. Yet there such pleasure is denied them. The Cuban girl of the better class is usually pretty. The beauty of her clear, olive skin is heightened by sparkling black eyes and very white teeth, while her head is crowned by a wealth of coal-black hair. Her whole make-up suggests happiness, but from an American point of view she never really attains it. I am told that occasionally one is brave enough to break down customs.

Finally this courted-in-the-presence-of-the-family girl marries, and unless the young husband is wealthy, even the joy of a wedding trip is denied her. She at once settles down to a life of inactivity, and, as the result, grows fat, and inside of five years has lost every vestige of her girlhood beauty. She is usually the mother of a large family, and be it said to her credit she makes a devoted mother. She is the picture of domesticity and rarely leaves her home. Domesticity does not always bring happiness, and unhappy marriages are not uncommon. Divorces are unknown, and when separations occur the unfortunate couple simply live apart and neither can remarry. This seems to be the swinging back of the pendulum to the other extreme, as compared with the loose divorce laws of some of the States, both systems resulting in immorality. One has but to visit the big orphan asylum in Havana to learn something of Cuba's moral depravity. At the entrance there is a large turn-table, on which a child may be placed and "turned" into the institution. The good sister receives it and no questions are asked.

The Cuban matron has little to say in the management of her own household, as the family literally board with their cook, who has sole control of the *cuisine*. When a cook is engaged she is paid so much per month—ten, fifteen, or twenty dollars, as the case may be—for her work. She at once inquires how much is allowed for the marketing, which she is to do each morning. On being told, she figures out how much she can save from the amount, and if the graft amounts to say fifteen or twenty cents per day, she is likely to accept the position. She rarely sleeps at the house, and usually has a family of her own who are fed from the larder of her employer. Early breakfast is light—fruit, rolls, and coffee—and at noon there

is a meal known as late breakfast, which resembles the American luncheon. When this is finished, the cook spends a few hours at her home and returns at five o'clock in time to prepare dinner. A half-grown girl is employed to wait on the table, answer the doorbell, etc. In some families male cooks are employed. If the meals do not suit the master of the house he adds more money to the marketing allowance.

Meanwhile, the wife enjoys life in a rocking-chair, reads a little, and does needlework occasionally. She powders her face with a coarse powder until she becomes positively ghastly. Even the children are sent out with a coating of this ugly stuff to mar their otherwise pretty faces. She never goes shopping and knows nothing of the joys of bargain days. The Cuban matron contents herself by sending for the shopkeeper and having him bring goods to her house, and from these she makes her selections. Social calls are made and entertainments are given, but these are rigidly confined to each grade in the social world.

I met a man in Havana who had been educated in the States, and who was so thoroughly American in his manner that I expected him to say that his wife did just as an American would do, but I was destined to be disappointed. Indeed, he seemed rather shocked when I announced one evening that I had been wandering about Havana alone during the day. "You would not do that if you were a native," he said. "Oh, you might want to, but you wouldn't," and then he added in a half-apologetic manner, "My sister goes out frequently." The idea of a woman wanting to do anything and not doing it was so utterly preposterous that I questioned in vain for the reason, only to be told that it was "not the custom."

Many of the boys are sent to the United States to be educated, and only the other day the president of Lehigh University told me that he welcomed both the Cuban and the Porto Rican, as they made excellent students. The girls, however, rarely have the same advantages, and are sent to Spain, where they are educated in convents and retain their old Spanish customs. If by chance one marries an American of the right sort, these ideas of seclusion vanish and the real woman comes to the surface. I saw an evidence of this in the interior of the island where I met a charming Cuban girl, the bride of a few months. Her husband was the typical American business man—devoted to her and his business. She was rapidly learning English and becoming Americanized. One day she came to my room, her arms full of bundles, her eyes dancing with delight, and her pretty face wreathed with smiles. I soon understood that she wanted me to examine her purchases, and so in true American style we discussed her bargains.

Before the Spanish-American War the women of the higher and middle classes were never employed outside their own homes, but since that time a few, forced to it by poverty, have broken the customs and accepted positions. Many, however, even though they may be pitifully poor, refuse, and marry in poverty and rear a family under the same conditions. The native woman makes a splendid dressmaker and does some wonderful work in copying from fashion-books without the aid of patterns. If by chance you should give her an old dress to copy, be sure it is not darned or patched, for if such be the case your new gown will be sent patched or darned in the same identical spot, even though new goods must be cut away. She is a born imitator and copies to the letter.

The cigarette factories employ a large number of women, and a visit there will destroy the romantic idea of Carmen. These girls are for the most part slovenly, rouged beyond all reason, and many of them smoke as they work. None of them presents the trig appearance of the American working girl. It must be taken into consideration that their hours are longer and pay less. In the busy season, I am told, they

sleep sometimes on chairs at the factory in order to be at work early. There is no child-labor law in Cuba, and many little girls who should be at school are employed in these factories pasting stamps, packing cigarettes, etc. The foreman explained that the children worked from necessity, as they were orphans, their fathers having been killed in the late war.

Havana is a theatre-going town, and here one finds the Spanish and Cuban actress. She differs little, as a rule, from the American player and loves publicity. At the Abisbu Theatre one evening I saw two little one-act Spanish plays. They were somewhat like the delightful comedies which made Rosina Vokes famous. Three of these are given each evening at this theatre by a stock company, who have been playing there each night for three consecutive years. Tickets are sold by the act rather than for the entire evening, and one may come to any or all the plays. An orchestra chair may be obtained for the sum of fifty cents for each play. Standing room on the lower floor is sold for thirty cents per act. For the first play our tickets were blue, and for the second, when we sat on the opposite side of the theatre, they were pink. These slips were taken up at the close instead of the beginning of the performance. The crowd usually comes in for the second play, which begins about nine o'clock, and in which Señorita Esperanza Pastor, the star, usually appears. This lady is vivacious and graceful. She dresses a part well and is a comedian of ability.

The Cuban home is built for coolness, and the *patio*, which is filled with beautiful plants and often adorned with a fountain, is the central feature, and all the rooms open on it. If the house is two stories (the majority are one) the living-room is on the lower floor while the sleeping-rooms are above. If the family should own an automobile or carriage it is kept in the front hall. The horse is often stabled in the rear and adjoining the kitchen. There are no chimneys on dwellings in Cuba, and no provision is made for heating the houses. Hot water is a luxury, even in the hotels, as the only fire is in the small charcoal stoves on which the cooking is done. All garbage is removed at night, and one is spared the nauseating garbage cart so common in our cities. Few private houses have bath-rooms. A house on the Prada will bring from one to two hundred dollars per month, while a most ordinary dwelling in a good neighborhood will rent for fifty. The ceilings are very high—at least fifteen feet. Carpets are not used, as the floors are of fancy tiling, which is kept scrupulously clean by mopping each day. The furniture is made of mahogany, with cane seats, or is of the wicker variety, and rocking-chairs predominate. Upholstered furniture is never used. The windows have grilled iron bars, many of which are fashioned in fancy designs. Glass panes are rarely found, but inside shutters are used to shut out the sunlight during the day.

The typical bed in Cuba is of iron, and decorated at the head and foot with medallions of painted scenery inlaid with mother-of-pearl. A mattress is not often used, and sleeping on woven-wire springs with only a thin quilt between the sleeper and the springs is not the most pleasant sensation. However, after a few nights one realizes the comfort of cool beds in the tropics. At Santiago they never use feathers in pillows, but fill them with a species of grass which bears a small seed. The mice are fond of these, and one night I was awakened by something moving under my head. I soon discovered that it was a mouse enjoying the seed. As the majority of rooms in Cuban hotels have two beds, I simply transferred my quarters to the other side of the room, and did not disturb the little animal at his midnight lunch.

**GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.** "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



A HOLE THAT TAKES IN NINE NEW YORK CITY BLOCKS.

THE YAWNING GULF WHICH MARKS THE SITE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TERMINAL, BETWEEN SIXTH AND NINTH AVENUES, EXTENDING FROM THIRTIETH TO THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—H. D. Blauvelt.

# Has the Problem of Tuberculosis and Cancer Been Solved?

By Charles Elley Hall, General Staff Correspondent

IT is often said, and probably with truth, that medicine has not increased in knowledge with surgery. The efforts, however, of prominent physicians and scientists in London, Paris, Berlin, and in New York, Boston, and Chicago, during the decade just passed, have been productive of medical results that, to say the least, are startling in their conclusions. The individual efforts in this direction, or the combined efforts of several groups of these brave souls, many of whom have given the best years of their existence to scientific medical research, have been, first, a desire to determine the Opsonic power of the human system, and next to discover a non-mineral fluid that, when administered or taken into the blood, would attack and annihilate the poisonous bacteria now known to lurk in the blood—the vital fluid of life—but at the same time to increase the Opsonic power of the blood. It is known that the white (or healthy) blood corpuscles are decreased in number and power in a system possessing, so to speak, a constitutional disease, the result of bacterial poisoning. Where, however, the strength or tone of the system has been raised by the use of certain special fluids, which destroy the diseased germs or bacteria, it is possible for the system to regain its normal condition. With the increased number of white blood corpuscles, it can then be said to contain its normal quantity of Opsonic power and is no longer in danger of bacterial poisoning.

This brings us to the point where the lay mind grasps the significance of this discovery and its utility in the prevention of disease, the preservation of the human system, and possibly the prolongation of human life. We can join with scientific and medical men in rejoicing over the fact that at last a remedy has been discovered that so acts, through the blood, upon the Opsonic power of the system in its efforts to eliminate disease, of a germ origin, such as tuberculosis and malignant growths. In all cases where this treatment has been used the general tone of the patient, the appetite, weight, strength, and color of the skin, have all rapidly improved, all tending toward a restoration to that powerful state or condition called "health."

Modern physicians agree that no known remedial agent in itself possesses curative power for these cases. The action of all such curative methods or remedies lies in the blood, or, to state it another way, through the reconstructive efforts of nature. Nature, or the Opsonic power of the blood, performs the important mission of attacking and destroying all bacterial poisoning in the average normal system, the theory being that it is possible to increase this power, while it is also possible, and always liable, to become decreased from the overwhelming influence of the toxins. This principle is the basis of this theory of cure and prevention of many classes of so-called incurable diseases.

There will shortly be established in New York, also in Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, an hospital for the treatment and further investigation of the several forms of incurable diseases now so prevalent. The fluid will be administered in the same manner as anti-toxin—by injection. Within the past ten years this treatment has effected results sufficiently remarkable to challenge attention in this and other countries. While not announced as a charity, these institutions will make a substantial contribution to practical benevolence in the gratuitous treatment of properly accredited patients to whom the employment of medical attendance or the provision of the means of relief prescribed would be a hardship. In addition to the outpatient department, a free clinic will be established.

It is intended that the hospitals and branches will be self-sustaining, and they will be conducted upon ethical lines. The results in every instance are to be carefully observed, and clinical details placed at the disposal of the medical profession.

The history of the search for the bacterium of the aforesaid diseases—of cancer in particular—and of experiments with remedial agents undertaken in the hope of finding a specific would fill a larger volume than would be read with interest. Most of these efforts, while conscientious and stimulated by an honest desire to benefit humanity, have in the main been based upon a misconception of the nature of the disease, which, for half a century, has defied the efforts to establish its nature by cultures and been recognizable macroscopically and by specimens prepared for the microscopist. Of the hopes excited in the minds of patients by confident announcements of great discoveries and miraculous cures, about all that can be said is to compare them to the large desires with most uncertain issues, of which the poet tells so sadly. There is, however, a recent history of cancer treatment which will repay a brief review.

The first specific to attract world-wide attention and excite hopes that the dread scourge had been brought definitely under control was a fluid extract made from the Peruvian condor wine, and commercially known as Condurango. Whether it was deliberately a fraud perpetrated by charlatans or a development based upon incomplete and imperfect observation and apparently confirmed to the satisfaction of credulous persons by the folk-lore and housewife pharmacopoeia of a semi-civilized people, it would be difficult to tell. It had all kinds of consular certification, many reputable physicians believed it had wrought marvelous cures, its sale exhausted the available supply, but in about a year it was discarded as of no value—unless, perhaps, as used in the conditions of Peruvian native life. It found no place in the materia medica of other countries. Condurango was followed by a variety of electrical treatments, each apparently attested by crude experience.

The only treatments in this general classification which have stood the test of use with varying results which command respect are the X-ray and ultra-violet treatments, both of which in lupus and certain forms of skin cancer have established their usefulness. How they act beneficially is still a matter of conjecture; but the fact that they act at all would seem to contradict the working hypothesis of most physicians that cancer has no specific organism of its own, and is merely a morbid and abnormal growth of tissue inimical to healthful and normal tissue. Following close upon the X-ray excitement, there arose in England a new school of cancer specialists, who pinned their faith upon the lowly and modest violet, and found in poultices of its leaves and fluid extracts from the petals of its blossoms the long-desired specific. Wonderful cures were said to have been wrought by this simple remedy, and "confirmation strong as proof of holy writ" was forthcoming in more crude experience. But the violet treatment does not seem to have held the confidence even of its advocates. Whatever good it may have done in some instances it certainly failed to prove its title to recognition as a specific, and has joined Condurango in the museum of medical heresies. Some seven or eight years ago there was a movement in the direction of the treatment of inoperable cancers by hypodermic medication, and many experiments were made with the cacodylate preparations. Merck, of Darmstadt, brought out a new agent, iodopin—a combination of iodine and sesame oil—which could be administered subcutaneously without producing what is

known as iodism, and it was eagerly seized upon for the treatment of fibroid tumors and menorrhagia. Producing noticeable relief in tumors, it had a vogue in cancer treatment, but without encouraging results. Among other preparations thus used may be mentioned a ferrous salt with arsenic, held in great favor in Italy, various preparations of mercury, a solution of benzoate, strychnine and spermin, chian turpentine, sodium-oleate, glycocholate, ox gall, and finally trypsin. This list might be further extended, but to do so might lead us into the domain of medical charlatanism—never quite so far removed from the ethical area as to permit the erection between them of a separation as distinct as the great wall of China.

The chief difficulty of agreement upon a line of treatment for various forms of cancer seems to be that up to this time the nature and causation of cancer have been in dispute—and, for that matter, still are. Cohnheim, the eminent German pathologist, propounded, nearly a generation ago, the theory which perhaps has met with most general acceptance, in referring the original of carcinoma to the proliferation of embryonic cells, which, in the process of development, had been suppressed and remained dormant until aroused into activity by some indeterminate cause. This was challenged by Williams in 1888, who held that the various pathological formations originated by the reversion of the cells to a state of embryonic activity, and that by reason of such reversion these unspecialized cells manifest their potential reproductive qualities. He states with great confidence that the agency of micro-organisms is no more necessary to account for the phenomena of cancer than for the development of a tooth or a hair. Beard, as the result of patient and extensive embryological researches, states positively that the cells of cancer are not embryonic or somatic. Dr. Blumenthal finds that the cancer cell shows a chemical composition different from that of the somatic cell. From this very incomplete review of apparently irreconcilable differences of the highest expert opinion, it will be seen that the field of exact definition and discovery is still open. What may have been done to close it by the very recent, and indeed current, experiments, at the New York State Cancer Laboratory at Buffalo, is still conjectural. In this case the claim is made that an ever-present micro-organism in cancer tissue has been recognized as its special bacterium, segregated and propagated by cultures. It is a variety of the spirochete—or at least very like it—such as Lowenthal, of Berlin, has found in human cancer, but lacked the courage to identify as its germ. Out of about twenty known variants of spirochete at least five are admittedly pathogenic. Those found in the Jensen tumors of mice, under experiment, at Buffalo, are believed by the experts who have examined them to be true organisms, as they have been studied alive; but they are so near the dividing line, between animal life and plant life, that too confident generalization is still dangerous. They are exceedingly minute, and even with a powerful microscope are recognized with difficulty, unless the tissues containing them are stained in such a manner as to reveal them by color contrasts.

Should the conclusions already reached be fully verified and established, not only will it prove the parasitic character of the cancer infection, together with that of tuberculosis, but make it clear that the only hope of prevention or control of either disease is through a fluid or serum treatment. It is to establish this point beyond intelligent controversy that these hospitals are to be established for the purpose of extending the work so auspiciously begun years ago in this country.

## Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

**ERNEST W. HUFFCUT**, of Ithaca, N. Y., dean of the Cornell University Law School, and legal adviser to Governor Hughes. Suicide on a steamer *en route* from Albany to New York.



**ERNEST W. HUFFCUT**,  
Dean of Cornell's law  
school and legal ad-  
viser of Governor  
Hughes.

General John Watts de Peyster, of New York, soldier and historian.

Patrick Keenan, of New York, chamberlain of New York City, and a Democratic leader.

Monroe Salisbury, of San Francisco, formerly a millionaire turfman and owner of great race horses.

John Kells Ingram, of Dublin, Ireland, political economist.

Baron de Ros, premier baron of England.

Captain Henry Otis Winsor, of White Plains, N. Y., old-time seaman, who sailed around Cape Horn thirty-three times and around the world fifteen times.

Arthur McEwen, of New York, chief editorial writer of the New York American.

C. L. Steedman, of New York, son of the late Admiral Steedman, and brother-in-law of a former Governor of Rhode Island. Suicide.

William J. Johnston, of New York, a leading publisher of trade newspapers.

John I. Platt, editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the best-known Republican editors in New York.

Edwin Varry, of Plainfield, N. J., one of the best-known actors of the old school.

Max F. Klepper, of Brooklyn, N. Y., an animal painter of note.

Horace Marvin, of Dover, Del., Dr. Marvin's four-year-old son, found dead in a marsh near his home, weeks after his supposed kidnapping had excited the interest and sympathy of the whole country.

Rev. Dr. John Watson, of England, famous preacher and author, better known as "Ian Maclaren," who died at Mount Pleasant, Ia., while on a lecturing tour.



**HORACE MARVIN**,  
The little Delaware boy  
whose disappearance  
aroused national  
interest.



**REV. DR. J. WATSON**,  
of England (Ian Maclaren)  
the eminent preacher  
and author.  
Elliott & Fry.

Felix Rodriguez, of San Antonio, Tex., aged 119, a teamster in the Mexican army at the battle of the Alamo in 1836.

Major Jared L. Rathbone, of San Francisco, ex-consul-general to Paris, and developer of the great Palo Alto ranch, on which Stanford University now stands.

Professor George Sverdrup, for thirty years president of Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, and leading theologian.

Albert H. Smyth, of Philadelphia, author of many books and curator of the American Philosophical Society.

Major-General Henry R. D. MacIver, of New York, soldier of fortune, who had fought under eighteen flags.

## When Sleep Fails,

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoonful in half a glass of water just before retiring quiets the nerves and brings refreshing sleep. Nourishes and strengthens the entire body.

## 50 Years' Supremacy.

THE supremacy of Borden's products is due to 50 years' scientific education of dairymen and employes with a fixed purpose to supply only the BEST. Eagle Brand Condensed Milk and Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk fill every milk or cream requirement.

# BOSTON, THE HOME OF "COPPERS"

BY ERNEST C. ROWE

BARRING imperial New York, and perhaps Chicago, there is no city in America, or in all the world, for that matter, it is said, where the standard of individual wealth per capita compares with or approaches that of Boston. A decade ago this was not so. But Boston's growth in material well-being has been amazing in the past ten years. One need not refer to bank clearances and census tables to see this; nor need he consult "Bradstreet's" to prove that the "Hub" is the home of a host of rich men.

The city's sky-line, flat enough in former years, to-day bristles with scores of lofty buildings of steel and granite, and the hitherto lonely lanes that led through the Back Bay district are now asphalted avenues lined with palaces of Boston's very rich and stately apartment hotels, which rival in grandeur those of New York. If one strays out into the suburban districts, which radiate like spokes to the Hub, he will see thousands and thousands of palatial homes of the merely "well-to-do," and he will find in no city in this broad land wage-earners so well housed and so prosperous in every other way. There is no poor class in Boston, or, if there is, one sees mighty little of it. Everybody seems to have money and plenty of it, and is bound on getting more. The most natural inquiry is, the source of this wealth—that is, how Boston people get it, and how did so many become enriched so quickly. They will give the visitor all sorts of reasons; for of course there are many causes that conspire to make the people of any city rich, but there is one reason more apparent than all others. Probably no people of any American city, or any city on earth, is more given to stock speculation, and especially speculation in coppers, and many thousands of the Hub's newly-rich have made their fortunes this way. This cannot be denied. Tales of Aladdin's lamp and the riches it brought forth pale into some insignificance when brought into a comparison with those who invested in coppers a few short years ago; and I am speaking mostly of Massachusetts people, thousands upon thousands of whom there are to-day in all walks of life who have become suddenly rich, and the stories related of Goddess Fortune's bountiful beneficence are incredible except to those who live in Boston and know its people. In a dim sort of way they have a recollection that while at work one day, weary of the ceaseless grind, some friend advised them to purchase shares in North Butte or Anaconda, or Calumet and Arizona, or in some other of the "coppers" that were almost wholly subscribed by Boston people. With plenty of self-condemnation at such recklessness with their meagre savings, they entered into this speculation and put their beautiful green certificates away in some old trunk; but the promoters of these coppers were born and grew up with an abiding faith in common ordinary New England honesty. They meant to make good to the people who trusted them with their savings. That they did make good in bountiful measure is dramatically testified to by thousands of men and women whose pennies grew to dollars. Any broker's market report of the transactions on the Boston "curb" or exchange tells the story. With scores of millionaires, and thousands of Boston people merely wealthy from speculation in coppers, it is perhaps not strange that investment in copper stocks on the exchange and the Boston curb holds the centre of the stage. Nor is it strange that each new copper stock launched by responsible Boston houses is taken off the boards almost before the general public hears of it.

One of the latest exploitations among the coppers is the Mineral Hill Tunnel and Copper Company, which is prosecuting a vast mining enterprise up in the northern part of the State of Washington and but four miles from the great Granby Company, which is just across the Dominion border. Last winter, while going over the Granby works, I was asked to visit the scene of the Mineral Hill Company's enterprise, and the next day, in company with several local mining men and Manager Bradley, I went to Danville and thoroughly explored the 700 acres which are now and were then the scene of great mining activity. Seven hundred acres of this estate contain the most marvelous mineralization of any property I have ever seen in any State, and upon my return to the East I wrote an article on this region, bringing in a description of the Mineral Hill property and my reasons for believing that, given a comprehensive development, it would become one of

the greatest copper producers in the country. These properties are now nearing a state in their career which warrants a belief that a complete and generous measure of fulfillment of my prophecies of a year ago are now likely to be realized, and at no distant date. I am advised by the Houghton interests that have this mine in charge that the year since my visit has been one filled with busy events at Danville. Soon after my return to the East the company installed a compressor plant, and with the power it furnished, the air-drills have completed a vast network of development in the shape of tunnels, exposing at considerable depth from the surface pay-veins of rich ore. The main tunnel is being pushed rapidly on to the company's biggest ore bodies, which were referred to in my last article as the Minnehaha Copper Bullion and the Madison Carroll lodes. There are ten strongly-defined copper-gold fissure veins on the forty-five claims of the Mineral Hill Company's holdings, each one of which, developed at depth, would make a mine. I easily traced seven of these veins on the surface and where prospect holes had been sunk through the float. The largest ledge is the Madison Carroll, which shows width of several hundred feet at places, and of much the same nature of mineralization as the more famous Minnehaha vein, which has already supplied many car-

pine timber. Adjacent, and near to it, on the north and on the south are populous mining regions where tremendous activity is at present in evidence, making labor abundant and cheap and supplies easily obtainable. Within a radius of fifty miles to Danville are vast coal deposits—coal which makes, I am told, a coke with as great a tensile strength as the coke of the Connellsville section. These coal lands have never been mined to any great extent, but a railroad is now being built into this coal region which will permit the immediate extraction of the deposits. With the 3,000-ton Granby smelter but four miles away from the portal of the Mineral Hill tunnel, and with a rate of fifty cents for carriage of the ore, it is not likely that the Boston people will erect immediately any smelting plant; indeed, not until such a time as their ores become too bulky in volume to permit the Granby smelters to handle them. I predict, however, that within a space of two years, or possibly three, the Mineral Hill people will be forced to erect a smelter for the reduction of their ores. Less than five years ago the Granby enterprise was in about the same relative position as the Mineral Hill Co. is to-day, with probably a great deal less actual ore exposed in the workings.

The Granby is not the only big mine in the Boundary district adjacent or near to the Mineral Hill. There are dozens of others, including the British Columbia Copper Co., which property is bisected by the boundary line. This is a famous producer, and is reported handling 60,000 tons of ore a month. The Dominion Copper Company's mines are in Phoenix, directly opposite the Granby. The Dominion people operate a 1,500-ton smelter at Boundary Falls. During the past seven years the mines of the Boundary district, which include some of the mines south of the line, have produced upward of 140,000,000 pounds of metallic copper, valued with the by-products of gold and silver at twenty-five million dollars. Remarkable as it may seem, the Boundary mines, nearly all of them on Dominion soil, are largely owned, not by British subjects, but by Boston and Massachusetts people, who invested in their shares when the enterprises were young. It has been the volume of savings of the wage-earners and modest business men of New England, and especially Boston, that has gone into

this British Northwest, opened up the vast copper deposits, and made possible the peopling of this region that a decade ago had hardly felt the footprint of man. These savings that were ventured on enterprises so far away from home have now in double volume returned in the form of dividends; the principal is still invested in British Columbia and Montana coppers, but it has grown and grown as the shares enhanced in value, and now the original investment is multiplied by from ten to one hundred per cent. or more. The dividends coming to the former wage-earners (but now independent capitalists and business men) are being put back into new coppers like the Mineral Hill Company. The Houghton people, who financed the Mineral Hill Co., and who are themselves heavily interested therein, are known as indefatigable pushers. They will surely enter their mine in the dividend lists before a great while. I cannot see any other results possible from the tremendous energy I saw expended in the mining operations there a year ago, and Mr. Houghton advises me in a recent letter that the property has since grown in development so great that I would not know it were I there to-day. I am also advised by the Boston office of the Houghton concern that the public has subscribed most liberally to their enterprise, and that there are but a few shares of the stock left for sale.

I would advise the reader, if he is interested in getting in on the ground floor of a desirable copper speculation that may, at no very distant date, be one of the great bonanzas of the Northwest—indeed, I personally believe it will be—to write for full particulars of this enterprise to the F. E. Houghton Company, Old South Building, Boston. Grasping opportunities—opportunities like those that seem to be duplicated in the proposition of the shares of the Mineral Hill enterprise—was the act that brought fortunes to thousands and thousands of New England people who ventured comparatively small sums—they didn't possess big ones—and the profits came in a very small time, too, when one compares the period of waiting with the final results.



A VIEW OF THE GRANBY SMELTER, FOUR MILES FROM THE MINERAL HILL PROPERTIES.—THE MINERAL HILL MINES ARE CONNECTED WITH THIS SMELTER BY A RAILROAD THAT PASSES THROUGH THE PROPERTY.

loads of ore to the furnaces of the Granby smelter. Were the Mineral Hill management inclined to operate their plant as the Granby people do, partly by steam-shovels, which scoop up almost a ton of ore at each dip, I believe the results would be quite as good as they are at the Granby, at least, for a while; but the company at Boston evidently thinks otherwise, and is spending all its energies in developing the properties by a system of cross-cut tunnel and exploration adit tunnels. Although this development costs a vast deal of money, the Mineral Hill people have not the slightest need to fear results. The former owners of the several properties that now comprise the holdings of the Mineral Hill Company turned over to the present owners, when they quit work, shafts and drifts on the Minnehaha property alone from which thousands of tons of ore have been taken and smelted at the Granby works, and there are thousands of tons more already exposed in the stopes. The Mineral Hill property, as I said before, is the most wonderfully mineralized collection of claims I have ever seen, and, indeed, I believe its equal will never be found in all the Northwest.

There is hardly a square rod on the surface of this property where one digging down a few feet below the surface would fail to find pay rock. One might think the veins run at divergent angles, which would explain finding mineral off from the known trend of the ore bodies, but the true reason of the sporadic evidence of quartz is due, however, to the remarkable wideness of the vein matter, which really runs in parallel fissures, but at places so wide as to appear to entirely converge one vein into another, and a first examination gives one the erroneous impression of blanket formation. Never was a property more favorably situated for economical mining. There is not a month in the year when weather conditions are unfavorable. The climate at Danville is ideal. The property skirts the line of the Spokane and Northern Railroad for five-eighths of a mile, and for an equal distance along the Kettle River. The not too precipitous elevations on the property contain, I am told, a million and a half feet of merchantable spruce and

## Empire, a Cripple Creek in the Making

EMPIRE, COL., April 15th, 1907.

**H**ISTORIC old Empire, one of the earliest and most famous of Colorado's gold-mining camps, is now enjoying the thrills of a real boom. The tide is turning toward this camp, which feels the rush of prospectors and echoes the blasts and drill-thrusts on a hundred or more mining properties which are fast becoming bonanza mines. Some of these properties are already on the threshold of fame for the richness of their ores and the tremendous extent of their ledge matter. For instance, one mine in this district has just uncovered a four-foot body of smelting ore which carries from eighty to one hundred ounces of silver and sixty dollars gold values to the ton of rock. That greatest authority in everything pertaining to mining, *The Mining World*, of Chicago, says concerning this property:

"In the west drift, 275 feet long, there is the most remarkable body of ore yet found in Colorado, the quartz being thirty to forty feet wide. Out of over 100 assays the lowest gave \$10.50 gold, while the highest ran \$200 in gold. It is stated that there is now blocked out 2,000,000 tons of ore worth in the crude seven dollars per ton average."

A milling plant is now being erected to treat these ores.

Heavy shipments of both smelting and concentrating ore are being made daily from the mines at Empire to the smelters at Denver, while the mill dirt is being treated at the Empire mill.

The Charter-Raton Mining and Milling Company, one of the more famous Empire companies and immediately adjoining the very rich mine above referred to, is rapidly making a wider development of the vast property it owns and getting ready to harness its splendid water-power, which will give the company sufficient hydro-electric horse-power to run their large plant, and result in a great saving. This company is, perhaps, destined to play the most important part in Empire's present awakening, for it is said to contain on its properties one of the strongest gold-fissure veins ever discovered in that State. I have never seen a stronger out-cropping of a gold-silver ledge in any State, and I have been told by competent expert advisers that the ledge is so permanent in its evidence that the present company will not be able to exhaust its ores within the next fifty years. In places the Charter and Raton veins, even on the surface, reveal remarkable values, but the Charter-Raton owners predicate their plans and hopes largely on the tremendous tonnage volume of low-grade ores,



WORKMEN DRILLING AT BREAST OF TUNNEL. CHARTER-RATON MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.—McLean.



BRECKENRIDGE MOUNTAIN WITH LA MOE TUNNEL AND POWER-HOUSE OF THE CHARTER-RATON MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.—McLean.

which, as already measured, by more or less accurate standards, they believe would indicate a supply so immense that, were the figures stated, they would almost pass any reasonable belief. These ore bodies trend east and west along Breckenridge Mountain the length of the claims, 1,500 feet, and average in width at surface twenty-six feet. Mining engineers get as near accuracy as possible, and then usually cut in half their estimates; hence, estimating the width of the veins at a maximum of only ten feet for their entire workable depth of about five thousand feet, the company has in these two veins alone not less than seven million tons of ore. Using a large number of assays as a basis, the engineer, who has had over thirty years of experience in Colorado, assures me that the ore from these veins will yield not less than ten dollars net per ton; on this basis, from these two veins alone, the company should extract from their main tunnel up to out-croppings at least 1,000,000 tons of ore, worth \$10,000,000, and from total workable depth of about five thousand feet not less than seventy million dollars (\$70,000,000)! to say nothing of what several other veins and a very valuable placer claim will produce. This estimate would give the shareholders immense profits on their investment—even as high as 100 per cent. annual dividends on the production of only 300 tons per day—as the company is capitalized at only \$1,000,000. Such amazing returns from mining investments are not unusual, and, as the reader well knows, many Colorado mines have equalled or surpassed these figures.

Empire is one of the most active mining camps in Colorado at present, and there are fourteen mills now in operation or in the process of construction where there was but one mill three years ago. Almost every day some new strike is reported on this property or that, and men and much capital are coming into this land of gold. The Charter-Raton Company is rapidly completing its development work and will be producing and marketing its ore within a short time. In view of this fact, and considering the vast extent of the company's mineral-bearing ground, I recommend the purchase of its stock, as, in my opinion, the shareholders in this company will reap excellent returns from their investment. I am informed that there is but a small amount of treasury stock to be had, and any of LESLIE'S readers who desire to purchase should act promptly.

For particulars and price of stock address Mr. Louis B. Jones, Charter-Raton Mining and Milling Company, 42 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

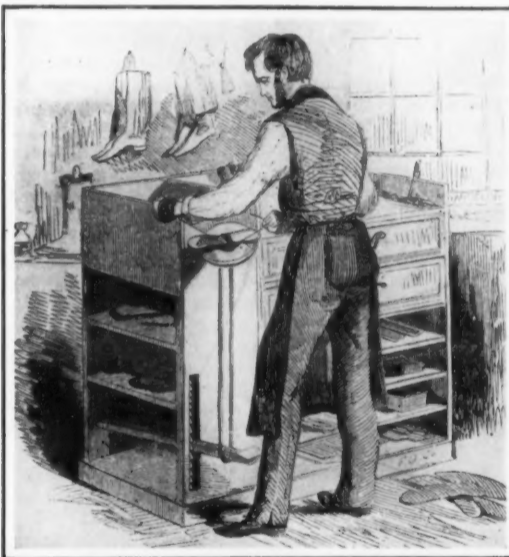
E. C. ROWE.

### Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

**E**VEN fifty years ago LESLIE'S WEEKLY gave currency to the prediction that the buffalo was doomed to extinction. Though vast herds still roamed over the prairies, they were so ruthlessly hunted by the Indians, who killed them by thousands for their tongues and skins alone, that their numbers were already sensibly diminishing. The settlement of the far West, then beginning, co-operated with the folly of the Indians to bring about this result. Our illustration shows a hunt in which white and red men took part, the former with revolvers and the latter with spears and bows and arrows. In spite of the inferiority of their weapons, the Indians killed the larger number of buffalo.

An invention by which its author hoped to revolutionize the shoemaking industry was the upright working-bench, to replace the low seat used by cobblers from time immemorial. The shoemaking industry has been revolutionized since the inventor's time, but the result was attained through the introduction of machinery, not the mere changing of the position of the workman.

It is hard to realize that fifty years hence the fashions of to-day may appear as ridiculous as those of



A SHOEMAKER'S UPRIGHT BENCH THAT DID NOT DISPLACE THE TRADITIONAL LOW ONE.—Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, May 16th, 1857, and copyrighted.

half a century ago. Those we reproduce are queer enough, and yet the bonnets, at least, of 1857 will hardly strike the unbiased present-day observer as such fearful and wonderful creations as some of those which may be seen any fine spring day, in this year of grace, perched upon the marcelled locks of the granddaughters of the ladies who figure in our illustration.

### American Railroad Rates the Lowest.

**T**HOUGH it has been matter of general knowledge that American railroad freight rates were far lower than those charged by European railroads, the figures contained in Senator Elkins's minority report on the rate law show not only that our rates are from fifty to ninety per cent. below the average rate in continental countries, but that they declined 58.71 per cent. from 1870 to 1904, and 17.85 per cent. from 1880 to 1904, the cost of transportation in 1904 being nearly two billion dollars less than it would have been had the rates of 1870 still prevailed. Of course it is proper that improved methods of railroading should have reduced the cost of transportation materially, but the magnitude of the reduction offers food for reflection to those who denounce the railroads as robbers preying upon the public.



AN OLD-TIME BUFFALO HUNT IN THE FAR WEST.—Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, May 16th, 1857, and copyrighted.



THE LATEST MODES FOR THE FAIR SEX IN THE SPRING OF 1857. Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, May 16th, 1857, and copyrighted.



BRIG-GENERAL GEORGE B. DAVIS,  
Delegate; judge-advocate-general,  
U. S. A.—Harris & Ewing,  
Washington, D. C.



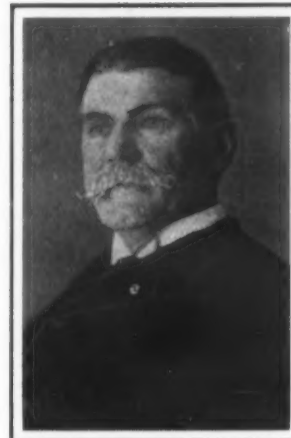
WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN,  
Delegate; chairman of the American  
delegation to Rio de Janeiro conference.  
Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.



DR. DAVID JAYNE HILL,  
Delegate; American minister  
to the Netherlands.  
Cavethorn.



REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES S. SPERRY,  
Delegate; president of the Naval War  
College.—Harris & Ewing,  
Washington, D. C.



GENERAL HORACE PORTER,  
Delegate; former American  
ambassador to France.  
Pheps.



CHANDLER HALE,  
Secretary; formerly secretary of the  
American embassy at Vienna.  
Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.



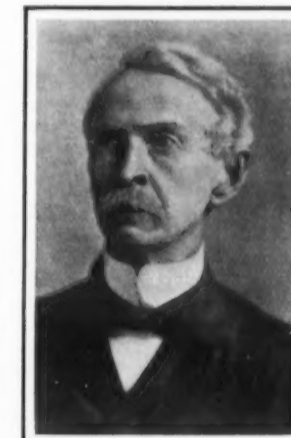
JOSEPH H. CHOATE,  
Delegate; ex-ambassador to Great  
Britain.—Copyright, Rockwood,  
New York, 1905.



CHARLES HENRY BUTLER,  
Expert attaché; reporter of the United  
States Supreme Court.—Harris &  
Ewing, Washington, D. C.



JAMES BROWN SCOTT,  
Expert in international law; solicitor  
of the Department of State.—Harris  
& Ewing, Washington, D. C.



JUDGE U. M. ROSE,  
Delegate; ex-president of the Ameri-  
can Bar Association.—Harris &  
Ewing, Washington, D. C.

#### AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVES AT THE COMING PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

### "Ground Arms!" the World's Peace Cry.

IT IS a pleasing token of human progress that the attention of the nations is now so largely occupied with preparations for the international peace conference so soon to meet at The Hague. Though there have been great wars since the first Hague conference in 1898, and though the Powers are steadily increasing their armaments, yet it means much that for a second time the governments of the civilized world are by duly accredited delegates to be represented in a peace congress. The international peace conference has become a recognized part of the world's legislative machinery. That is a most significant and encouraging fact. The next step will be for it to meet at regular intervals. It is also exceedingly gratifying that the statesmen and the influential journals of the great Powers are thoughtfully discussing the programme and the probable or possible enactments of

the conference. Whether or not the outcome of the conference is to be all that the friends and advocates of peace desire, they have at least the joy of knowing that the cause is now being seriously considered by national leaders and guides of public opinion.

One thing quite likely to be achieved by the coming conference is the inducing of governments to become propagandists of peace, to have a regular peace budget devoted to the removal of international prejudice, misunderstandings, and misrepresentations, and the cultivation of international friendship and hospitality, thus making it a regular part of their doings to remove the causes of war. This governmental propaganda of peace would be a most remarkable way-mark of progress. It is recognized as practical by such nations as Germany and England. It is not a mere dream. It is a vision that is likely to be soon realized.

Among the most important propositions of the programme of the coming peace conference is that deny-

ing war loans to Powers who declare war without allowing their mediators thirty days in which to try to bring about a pacific understanding. It is favored by several nations and bids fair to prevail. The question of the limitation of armaments, which was absurdly excluded from the programme sent out by the Czar, will, nevertheless, be discussed, as both England and America will introduce it, and their right to do so will not be challenged. As entire unanimity is necessary to the effectiveness of a proposal to limit armaments, it can be blocked by the dissent of the delegates of a single nation. Russia now regards it as impracticable, and Germany may prove to be decidedly opposed to it; but its discussion will be illuminating, and will at least emphasize the intolerable burdens and immeasurable perils to human society and civilization from the continuous growth of armaments, thus hastening the time when the cry, "Ground arms!" shall be heeded by all nations.

## JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

TWO questions are perplexing those who deal with Wall Street affairs. The first refers to the crop outlook, and the second to the future of the money market. We have had good crops for so many years in succession that many have forgotten the times when our great crops have failed us in whole or in part. It is a fortunate peculiarity of the human mind that it is hopeful for good rather than for evil, and that it anticipates good, rather than bad, fortune at all times. There is no discounting of facts that the unseasonable lateness of spring and the persistence of unusually cold weather, with frost and snow over a wide area of the West and South, has materially dampened the ardor of those who had been confidently predicting that this would be a banner crop year.

It is too early to estimate how great the harm to crops may be, but not too early to discover that there will be some damage to wheat, and possibly to corn,

because of the set-back which the latter especially must have, owing to the lateness of the season. A late corn crop is not a good thing, because the later the crop matures the greater the danger from frost, which is one of the most serious hazards through which the corn crop must pass. Accompanying the cold we have had, in many sections, a serious drought, and the severity of the season is in evidence all along the line from Texas to Manitoba. It is not impossible that weather conditions will change so favorably as to restore a more hopeful feeling, but at this writing the crop outlook is far from reassuring.

As to the money market, indications multiply that the stringency is not speedily to be relieved. The celerity with which J. P. Morgan is dissolving all his underwriting syndicates is noticeable. This work has been going on for nearly a year, and justifies the widespread impression that Mr. Morgan is getting ready to retire from the leadership in our financial circles which he has held so long. It also indicates that he knows when it is a good time to get out. The latest of his syndicates to dissolve is that which underwrote \$35,000,000 Lake Shore 4 per cent. debentures, just about a year ago. At that time it was believed that these bonds, because of the high credit of the Lake Shore, would be greedily absorbed by investors of all classes. The syndicate subscribers were very glad, a year ago, to get such a 4 per cent. security on a basis of 98½, though

a similar issue has recently been selling at from 95 to 97. Nothing could furnish stronger evidence of the stringency in the money market than the dissolution of this syndicate, because the high-grade bonds of the Lake Shore could not be marketed on a 4 per cent. basis.

In his recent interesting interview, before he sailed to Europe, Mr. George J. Gould said that the railroads could not go on furnishing the facilities needed for their growing business because they were unable to sell securities. He said the public was not willing to lend its money, even on a 6 per cent. basis, for the construction of new railroads, because, under existing condition, investors would rather put their funds into 5 per cent. bonds existing on established properties. Mr. Gould said that the business outlook was hopeful, but that good crops alone would not help credit unless confidence were restored. This cannot be done until the public makes a stand against the spread of hostile legislation directed against the railroads. He believes that the common sense of the American public will assert itself when it realizes that, as a result of business curtailment, manufactures must be decreased and employees laid off in idleness. As for the future, Mr. Gould believes we must have active money this fall in the event of good harvests. He might have added that, in the event of poor harvests and cheaper money, the tendency to depression will be increased, because poor crop years are always bad business years, while periods

of high money are not usually associated with times of prosperity.

It is a hopeful sign that, in his James-town Exposition address, President Roosevelt declared that his purpose and that of the administration was "to build up rather than to tear down," and that he had no intention of "trying to wreak such an indiscriminate vengeance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty." These are timely words and ought to bring with them a sense of reassurance to those who have feared that the policy of the President was to be as vengeful as it might be destructive. The fact that such men as Mr. George J. Gould, Mr. Melville E. Ingalls, and Mr. Mellen of the New Haven, have been advising acceptance by the railways of the new conditions which have recently been imposed upon them by the Federal government, is significant. Mr. Ingalls's statement is especially important, and my readers should take particular notice of it.

The origin of the peculiar and distressing condition of our railroads may be traced back, according to Mr. Ingalls, chairman of the Big Four system, to the custom the railways had, previous to the passage of the interstate-commerce law in 1886, of making secret contracts for freight transportation to heavy shippers, in order to build up the industries along the line of the railways and to increase the profits of the shareholders. This

Continued on page 474.



# Why it is Good

Our water comes from wells  
1400 feet deep.

Our barley is selected by a partner in our business—selected from the best that is grown.

Most of our hops are Bohemian.

Our yeast is produced forever from the same mother cell. 'Tis a yeast that no one can duplicate.

That is why Schlitz beer is good.

But we spend more on purity—more time, more skill, more money—than on any other cost of our brewing.

That is why Schlitz beer is  
good for  
you.



The Beer  
That Made Milwaukee Famous.

Ask for the Brewery Bottling.  
See that the cork or crown is  
branded Schlitz.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

*Continued from page 472.*

was regarded as an entirely proper method, and, when competition became acute, the railroads pooled the business and divided it, and thus maintained rates without difficulty. In 1886 the interstate-commerce law prohibiting pooling was passed, and the railroads tried to live up to the law. But competition increased, and the railroads began to favor shippers with rebates until this system grew into tremendous proportions.

#### FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

### TRAVELLERS' Letters of Credit and International Checks

Available in all parts of the world.

SWARTWOUT & APPENZELLAR BANKERS

Dealers in High Grade Investment Securities

40-42-44 Pine Street, New York

Chicago  
Grand Rapids

Philadelphia  
Dallas

### ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP NETS OVER 5 PER CENT.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

TAYLOR, SMITH AND EVANS  
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

40 WALL ST.  
NEW YORK

### Conservative Banking By Mail

Cleveland banks have paid

#### 4 Per Cent. Interest

compounded semi-annually, on savings deposits for more than sixty-five years. The Cleveland Trust Company allows this rate of interest and offers other distinct advantages to out-of-town depositors which are clearly set forth in our free booklet "R." Send for it to-day.

### The Cleveland Trust Company

Capital \$2,500,000.00  
Savings Bank CLEVELAND, OHIO  
70,000 Depositors Surplus \$2,500,000.00

### HOW \$50 MADE \$4,000,000

Learn how \$50 made \$4,000,000, \$500 made \$75,000, \$300 made \$15,000. Learn how to invest safely and

#### HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

**FREE** Send for sample copy of The Financial and Mining Record, a most valuable publication for investors, speculators and those wishing to invest safely and profitably. Gives valuable pointers.

**THE FINANCIAL AND MINING RECORD**  
36 East 23rd Street, New York

### NOTICE

**The F. E. Houghton Co.**  
Old South Building  
Boston, Mass.

Announce the opening of  
a Branch Office in the

**Weightman Bldg., Philadelphia**

Also the removal of New York office from  
59 William St. to 80-82 William St.

### Six Months Free

#### The Investment Herald

Leading Mining, Financial and Investment magazine containing up-to-date information on mining, oil and other money-making industries.

It gives latest news from the Great Nevada Camps. It describes the principal companies and the best dividend-paying stocks.

It also describes a wonderfully successful system whereby heavy speculative profits may be quickly and easily made on absolutely safe investments.

It will also secure for inquirers free, independent, unbiased, reliable reports on all companies.

If you have made or contemplate making any investments of any kind, write for it at once without fail.

A. L. WISNER & CO., Publishers,

Dept. 3, 80 Wall St., New York.

### WORTH READING

A mining paper that gives you information.  
A mining paper that prevents bad investments.  
A mining paper that advises good investments.  
A mining paper giving this advice is worth reading.  
Sign and forward coupon below and it will be mailed you six months free.

American Securities,  
82 Broadway, N. Y.  
Mail American Securities six months free to

Shippers began to dictate terms, and the railroads, Mr. Ingalls says, became so alarmed over the situation in 1895, that a meeting was called of all the lines north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, and a joint traffic association agreement was made. By this agreement rates were to be maintained on a profitable basis, but it was found that this was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and the railroads then began, by secret arrangements with shippers, to obtain as much business as possible on the best terms they could make. Then six or seven of the great railway leaders conceived the "community of interest" idea, by which they were to unite and buy a controlling interest in practically all of the railways of the United States, produce a joint ownership, and through it a maintenance of rates.

Mr. Ingalls, continuing this interesting narrative, next makes a statement which confirms the charge I have frequently made in this column, namely, that, instead of improving their lines, these railroad magnates "spent a large part of their income and credit in buying other lines and increasing their dividends so that their stocks could be sold at better prices here and abroad." Mr. Ingalls might have added that, but for the diversion of their income in Wall Street operations, these railroads would not now be in such sore need of funds with which to improve their properties that they are obliged to pay almost prohibitory rates for temporary accommodations. Bringing his story down to a later period, Mr. Ingalls says that the scheme of the few magnates to control all the railroads of the country fell through when the decision in the Northern Securities case was made, and he adds these significant words: "If it had not been for that suit a few men would have controlled the great transportation interests of this country, and while they would have maintained rates, they would have made and unmade statesmen; would have controlled Congress and Legislatures, and in the end no one knows what the result would have been."

In view of this candid confession there need be no surprise that the policy which President Roosevelt pursued in reference to the railways enlisted public sympathy and support. The time had come to take drastic measures to relieve an intolerable situation. If the railways were to dominate State Legislatures and the Congress of the United States, the government would no longer be in the hands of the people's representatives but in those of the railways' agents. A part at least of the blame for the hostility toward the railways shown by State Legislatures must be placed upon the railways themselves. The revelations in the Harriman examination increased this hostility unmistakably, but now that the administration at Washington, through the passage of the Hepburn law, and the administration of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has properly safeguarded the situation, there is no reason for continuing the violent opposition to the railroads and for imposing such burdens of taxation, such reductions of rates, and such restrictions on traffic as are being recommended and reported from day to day.

Relief could be brought about to the satisfaction of the railways and the shippers, if the President would recommend, and if Congress would adopt, some plan by which, under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railways could make an agreement to pool their business and to adjust it on terms that would be satisfactory to the shippers. That plan would place every one on the same basis and would leave no door open for rebates or any other form of favoritism, and would maintain rates on a fair but profitable basis. This is in accordance with Mr. Ingalls's suggestion, and he further advises that these agreements must be made public, and, in case

### CAN WE INTEREST YOU

In a high grade Coal and Coke Company?

The property consists of Perpetual rights on Two Thousand One Hundred and Thirty-six acres of Coal Land in Western Kentucky, underlain with five veins of high grade domestic and steam fuel, with a combined thickness of Twenty-eight Feet. A limited amount of stock allotted for public subscription. Send for Pamphlet containing full information.

**RIVER AND RAIL COAL AND COKE COMPANY**  
TENNESSEE TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

## 7% INCOME.

We offer for sale at par (\$100 per share) 7% preferred stock of a New England Industry noted for its remarkable development—one of the strongest and most successful concerns in the United States.

☐ The stock is preferred both as to DIVIDENDS and ASSETS; its DIVIDEND being a FIRST CHARGE ON THE EARNINGS, and the stock practically a FIRST MORTGAGE ON the ENTIRE ASSETS of the Company.

☐ It is issued solely for the purpose of procuring funds to take care of new business already offered.

☐ Sales for past 13 years show an annual average increase of 49½%—and are not in any way subject to trust manipulation or business depression.

☐ Net earnings for 1904, 1905, 1906 show an average of \$218,116.80. Results for first quarter of 1907 indicate for year \$350,000.00.

We strongly recommend the purchase of this preferred stock as an investment of sterling value.

Full particulars may be had upon request.

**SWARTWOUT & APPENZELLAR**  
BANKERS

40-42-44 Pine Street, New York.

of complaint, should be passed upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission. I see no other method of putting an end to the pronounced distrust in which the public is holding the railroads of this country, and if the President would take up this task with his customary industry and zeal and work out a solution, he would perform a great public service, settle a serious problem, dissipate distrust, and renew the confidence of the people in the continued prosperity of the country.

A period of quietude in the stock market usually follows such a panicky experience as it recently had. Like a patient resting after a severe illness, the stock market is now resting and seeking to recuperate. It can hardly have an advance of marked emphasis until a better idea of the possibilities of the crops can be obtained, and until the fear of a further strain on our credit, late in summer or early in fall, is quieted or removed. There is always present an anxiety as to the outcome of the presidential election. Many stocks are now selling on a most profitable basis, and

*Continued on page 475.*

## I Want Men Who Can Do Things

I'm constantly on the lookout for the right man in every community to assist me in marketing the high-class investment securities that I handle.

Men are plentiful, but good men are scarce. Once in a while I succeed in locating one of the right kind, and when I do we hook up and travel in double harness to our mutual satisfaction and profit.

While my standard is high, it is not unreasonable. I am not seeking the impossible.

I don't expect to find the qualities of a Rockefeller, Carnegie, Marshall Field and Thomas W. Lawson all rolled up and neatly tucked away in the make-up of any one man.

But, I must have intelligence, ambition, integrity, forcefulness and the compelling personal influence and magnetism that spell success in the business meaning of the term.

Men with banking or financial connections and having a personal acquaintance with bona fide investors preferred.

To the right man who can sell, in his home town and vicinity, Industrial and Public Utility Bonds, Real Estate Farm and City 1st Mortgages, High-class Mining Stocks, Listed and Unlisted Securities with a definite market value, I can offer a rare chance to make big money the year round.

Now, read the fifth paragraph again, carefully—digest it thoroughly—let it sink deep down into your inner consciousness.

Then, if you can honestly and truthfully say to yourself "I believe that I am the man Underwood is looking for," write me a personal letter, stating your qualifications and references.

And maybe we can do business together.

## PIERCE UNDERWOOD

Specialist in Profitable Investments

140 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 474.

large investors are purchasing moderately on every fresh decline, in the hope and belief that the present unrest in the railway world is only another one of those temporary aberrations of mind to which the American public seems to be peculiarly subject.

"W." Orland, Ind.: Any bank or business house which subscribes to the agency will, no doubt, be glad to get the report for you.

"W." Granite City, Ill.: 1. No price is quoted on any of the exchanges or on the curb. I do not know where you could find a market. 2. If the parties who sold it to you will not make you a price, it is probably not worth anything. 3. Your stock cannot be taken by any other company in a consolidation except by agreement on your part, unless the

stock was sold to you under regulations as will permit such a disposition of it.

"S." Nashville: An excellent 5 per cent. investment, which many shrewd, careful, and well-informed persons have been in the habit of buying, and which is very little known to the public, is the Atlantic Mutual scrip, netting over 5 per cent. This is safer than some railroad bonds paying the same rate. I have explained the character of this scrip heretofore, and have no room to repeat it, but you can very readily obtain particulars without expense if you will write to Taylor & Smith, a brokerage firm of excellent standing, 49 Wall Street, New York.

"G." New York: 1. Norfolk and Western is largely a soft-coal road. It sold last year from 77 1/2 to 84, and this year the range has been from 71 to about 92. It pays 2 1/2 per cent. semi-annually, and the last dividend was paid December 21st, 1906. There is no question that many careful observers are beginning to make limited purchases because of the impression that the market is entitled to a recovery after its protracted liquidation. 2. M. K. and T. common does not seem to me to be as good for a long pull as Tex. Pac., and no better than Kansas City Southern.

"Borgia." Milwaukee: Your inquiry went to the mining department, hence the misunderstanding. The North American Company is largely interested in electric, gas, and traction enterprises in St. Louis, Detroit, and Milwaukee. It has \$30,000,000 capital stock of the par value of \$100. It began paying dividends in 1903 of 1 per cent. per quarter, and since 1904 has been paying 5 per cent. per annum. Its directorate includes a number of prominent and wealthy gentlemen connected with the interests it represents in the various cities, and the stock last year sold as high as 107, and as low as 87 1/2. The general outcry against public-utility corporations has not been helpful to its interests.

"M." Albany: Any one who has seen the autobus of the New York Transportation Company, which is now successfully running on Fifth Avenue, can realize the value of the franchises of the New York Transportation Company when it is properly equipped with a sufficient number of conveyances. The company has an efficient president in Mr. Meade, and is probably doing the largest business in renting automobiles of any concern in the city. This branch is profitable, but its local transportation branch has been unprofitable because horses have been too expensive, and a good power vehicle has not yet been supplied, excepting the one imported from France, which is making an excellent record. I am told that a number of additional ones have been ordered. The par of the stock is \$20, and one who buys it around \$3 a share takes his chances in a very fair speculation.

"F." Troy, N. Y.: 1. Earnings of the Erie, and the great need of the road for large amounts for improvements, do not justify continuance of dividends on the second preferred, nor even the present dividends on the first preferred. Ultimately, if the general prosperity continues and the Erie is able with a less stringent money market to finance itself, it should do much better, but its capital is excessive. Ont. and Western and Steel common pay the same rate of dividends, and are not selling far apart. A good railroad property is generally preferred by investors to an industrial stock representing nothing but water. 2. It might not be wise to sacrifice your Great Western common at this time. The market shows occasional evidences of renewed strength, and after such a liquidation is entitled to it. 3. I regard Allis-Chalmers preferred as a fair speculation if the general prosperity continues. 4. The business outlook will largely depend upon the promises of the crops. In about a month we shall be better able to judge in this matter. We have had so

many good crop years that the chances of a bad one are obviously greater than they have been.

"B." Birmingham, Ala.: 1. The investment railroad stocks are now on such a basis that they are profitable purchases for investors. From the speculative standpoint they are not attractive, and will not be until the market rises from its present lethargy. We can hardly expect a decided upward movement until the condition of the crops is better known. Thus far most reports have been extremely depressing. The money market looks better, but it is too early to say whether we can tide over a perilously high money market in the late summer or early fall. The tendency of business to slacken obviously suggests easier rates for money, but our credit has been so straitened, and the pressing needs of the great railroads are such, that it is too early to say that we are out of the woods. 2. Amalgamated Copper, paying its present rate of dividend, and with a possibility of a higher rate, is liable to become a speculative favorite at any time that the market shows strength. Union Pacific is also not unfavorably regarded, but at present prices Southern Pacific, on the basis of its dividends, looks the better from the standpoint of speculation.

NEW YORK, May 9th, 1907.

JASPER.

## Making Money in Mining.

MANY write me anxiously to inquire as to the future price of copper, evidently in fear that a decline in the price of the metal must seriously affect the copper stocks. The recent depression in the copper market is the natural result of the halt in business, and especially of the adoption of a policy of retrenchment by railway and industrial enterprises. It would not be surprising, Mr. George Westinghouse is reported to have said, if the price of copper should drop two or three cents a pound. This would still leave the metal on such a paying basis that most of the copper mines would simply have to add to their output to maintain their income. Considering the great increase in the production of copper during the past year or two, it is surprising that the metal has shown such persistent strength.

Continued on page 476.

**SPENCERIAN**  
STEEL PENS

Sample card containing 12 pens, different patterns, sent to any address upon receipt of six cents in postage. Spencerian Pen Co., 349 Broadway, New York



THE PURITY, MATURITY, AND FLAVOR OF

## HUNTER WHISKEY

HAS GIVEN IT ITS WONDERFUL POPULARITY AND A REPUTATION FOR EXCELLENCE ABSOLUTELY UNSURPASSED



Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers. W. M. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

## FOR SKIN IRRITATIONS

No Other Emollients So Pure, So Sweet, So Speedily Effective As



And Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure.

For rashes, itchings, chafings, inflammations, irritations, blotches, red, rough hands, itching, tender feet, and sanative, antiseptic cleansing, they are indispensable to all sufferers from skin troubles.

Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book.

Associated with SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

## "DELIGHTED"



Uncle Sam's tribute to America's Greatest Champagne  
**COOK'S**  
Imperial  
EXTRA DRY

## Leslie's Weekly's Classified Service

THE BEST CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING MEDIUM

NEARLY 100,000 COPIES SOLD EACH WEEK—1,000,000 READERS

Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable announcements out of these columns

## PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, Trade-marks, Labels, Copyrights. Send for my free book "How To Get Them." Best service. Why not have it? It costs no more. Advice free. Joshua R. H. Potts, Lawyer, 80 Dearborn St., Chicago; 306 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

## TRAVEL

TRAVEL UNIVERSITY, Wilmington, Delaware. Travel, Recreation, Education. Italy to England, \$400. Two months.

## MISCELLANEOUS

THE VICTOR SANITARIUM—Specialty, nervous diseases. Alcohol or Opium addiction. Home treatment if you cannot come. Write. The Victor, Box 387, Atlanta, Ga.

## MISCELLANEOUS

DON'T BE HARD UP when you can make large profits making mirrors. The work comes to you. No big money or tools required. Start at once. Success guaranteed. Particulars for stamp. Macmasters, D-200, Peru, Ind.

BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH is the best finish made for floors and interior woodwork. Not brittle; will not scratch or delace like shellac or varnish. Send for free booklet. For sale by dealers in Paints, Hardware and House Furnishings. Butcher Polish Co., 356 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS: NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED at lowest prices. Catalogue and price list upon request. Central Typewriter Company, Monon-Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

## How To Use These Columns

Minimum space accepted is three lines; maximum is twelve lines—single column only. No display. Rate is 50 cents an agate line (fourteen lines to the column inch). Check or P. O. money order should accompany your announcement. Allow about eight words to the line—most of last line for name and address.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY

225 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Die Geselligkeit

5 Schilling

# WIESBADEN

near the Rhine.

**Oldest and best known Place**

direct railway connections with the principal capitals of Europe.

Both for health and entertainment.

*Favoured by American Families.*

Celebrated Mineral Springs, 153° Fahr.

**Unequalled success in cases of**

gout, rheumatism, diseases of the joints, bone-fractures, injuries, paralysis, neuralgia, especially sciatica, diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs, delayed convalescence, especially after influenza &c.

*Treatment all the year round.*

Beginning of May 1907 opening of the grand Kurhaus Establishment, built with a cost of 5 million marks. Great opening ceremonies with festive plays etc.

## BLACK & WHITE SCOTCH WHISKY

GUARANTEED UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

SERIAL NO. 2110

**JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. LTD.**  
DISTILLERS

ARTHUR J. BILLIN, U.S. MGR.  
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



### A CHASE FOR AN HEIRESS

"All the world loves a lover," and all the world that loves a lover will love this love story. Fascinatingly told, beautifully illustrated, artistically printed and handsomely bound in a book of 144 pages. Incidentally the reader is introduced to the many attractions of the mountain and lake resorts accessible via the Lackawanna Railroad. The book will be sent on receipt of 10 cents in postage stamps.

Address  
**GEORGE A. CULLEN**  
General Passenger  
Agent  
**LACKAWANNA  
RAILROAD**  
Dept. 6  
26 Exchange Place  
NEW YORK

## DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

You Can Easily Own a Diamond or Watch. Pay one-fifth on delivery. Balance in 8 monthly payments. Catalog free. Write today.  
**LOFTIS BROS. & CO.,** Dept. E 16, 92 State St., Chicago, Ill.

## ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake Into Your Shoes  
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous, and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. **TRY IT TO-DAY.** Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Do not accept any substitute. Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. **FREE TRIAL PACKAGE** Also Free sample of the **FOOT-EASE** Sanitary **CORN-PAD**, a new invention. Address, **ALLEN S. OLIMSTED, LeRoy, N.Y.**  
**MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS**, best medicine for Feverish, Sickly Children.  
(Mention this paper.)

## Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 475.

"T." Rochester, N. Y.: I have endeavored to obtain information regarding it, but no report is available.

"E." Chicago: Kindly give me the full and correct title of the mine. I do not recognize it as you quote it.

"O." Bingham, Mich.: I do not advise its purchase. The reports thus far received indicate that its value remains to be demonstrated.

"McC." Bridgeport, Conn.: Great promises were made for the property, but with no proofs of fulfillment. It is not recommended either as an investment or speculation.

"R." Cohoes, N. Y.: From all I am able to hear I judge that the Charter-Raton Mining and Milling Co.'s enterprise at Empire, Col., is in enterprising hands. The district is a good one.

"B." Detroit, Mich.: 1. The promoters of the company are predicting great things for its future, but I have not seen it and have no engineer's report. It is in a good territory. 2. I do not recommend the firm.

"M." Toledo: The Goldfield Somerset Mining Company owns 230 acres within a mile of Goldfield's business section. The company appears to be in good hands, and the stock is favorably spoken of as a speculation.

"Dolly Varden": I have met him but once, and he seemed to be an experienced and practical mining man, but further than this I am unable to judge. It might be well to write to the president of the company of which he was formerly manager.

"B." Roseland, N. J.: The property is in a new camp and, of course, until it is developed, must be speculative. Purchasers of the shares at the present price will, of course, reap a large profit if the success anticipated by the management should be realized.

"W." Chicago: The low-priced stocks on your list offered for a few cents a share are all of the highly speculative character and risky. I do not recommend them. The higher-priced shares are not as good as those traded in on the exchanges and in which you can trade with less risk. Dominion Copper, around 6, would be preferable, because of the prospect of dividends.

"G." Portland, Me.: The Etna Securities Co., 56 Wall Street, New York, report that there will be no more stock of the Palmer Mountain Co. sold; that the enterprise at Loomis, Wash., has all the funds necessary to pay for the 100-stamp mill nearing completion. The company is now supplying not only its own plant with electric power and lighting the town of Loomis, but is selling its surplus hydro-electric power to other mining companies in the district.

"Comet," Worcester, Mass.: 1. No; I have never visited the property, but have heard it well spoken of. 2. The copper hand-books have very little to say regarding it. The only source of information, in view of its distant location, is the company itself. 3. It is difficult to differentiate, as both properties are in an excellent mining section, and both have a wide-awake and enterprising management. It might be well to divide your interest accordingly if you think of taking "a flyer."

"L." Hampden, Md.: For a company which states that it only has claims in a promising territory, and which does not mill its own ores, the capital of \$5,000,000 is excessive. The fact that a high official of a desert State in the West is at the head of the company does not minimize the importance of this fact. I find nothing in the Nevada Goldfield N. M. and S. Company that appears to give the value of 40 cents a share.

"T. T." Rochester: The main tunnel, La Moe, of the Charter-Raton Mining and Milling Co., of Empire, Col., is now in 700 feet, and is being driven ahead ten feet a day, according to reports from Louis B. Jones, general manager of the company. He states that advices from Empire give evidence of nearness to the main ore bodies of the Charter lode, several pay stringers having been cut. A full report from the engineer will be sent you if you write to the company at either Empire, Col., or 42 Broadway, New York.

"H." Providence: The Mineral Hill Tunnel and Mining Company's properties consist of 735 acres of proven copper-lead-silver ground immediately bordering the international boundary in northern Washington. The company's upper-end lines are within two and one-half miles of the Granby lines. The Mineral Hill Company is energetically pushing development, and reports prospects of a large tonnage of copper ore. These ores will be shipped to the Granby smelter for treatment until the Mineral Hill reduction works are erected. Write to the F. E. Houghton Co., Old South Building, Boston, Mass., for a recent report.

"H. L." Hudson, N. Y.: The Victoria Chief is a very extensive copper property located a short distance from Hillsboro, N. M. Years ago it was worked in a small way, but its inaccessibility and the hostility of the Indians, who then roamed in that region, led to its desertion. Since Colonel Hopper has secured control and developed the property, it has attracted much attention, and mining experts, including Colonel William A. Farish, of Denver, have reported favorably on it. Very rich copper ore has been found, and the work of development now rapidly proceeding continues to demonstrate the richness and magnitude of the ore body. Colonel Hopper was so confident of the future of the Victoria Chief that, at the outset, with the first allotment of stock offered to the public he gave his guarantee that he would return the purchase price of the stock to any shareholder who was dissatisfied with it, if it were offered to Colonel Hopper within six months of the time of purchase. He also invited the shareholders to visit the mines and inspect them freely, take their own samples and have them assayed by their own assayers. As a result, the visiting stockholders have largely increased their purchases, and the stock has been constantly advancing. Shipments of ore are being arranged for, and Colonel Farish is locating a site for a smelter on the company's property. The Albuquerque Journal recently had an extended article on this mine, and spoke of it in the highest terms of praise.

NEW YORK, May 9th, 1907.

ROSCOE.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

Bostonese.

"Did Bulger say anything unkind of me when he visited you?"

"Yes," said the Boston girl. "I'm sorry, but he did. He called you an epidermis."

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES FOR CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c. a box.

Took Him Literally.

Renpeck—"That woman is unspeakable."

Henpeck—"Then she's just the woman for me."

Any person wishing to purchase a strictly first-class piano is advised to visit the salesroom of Solmer & Co., Solmer Building, 170 5th Ave., New York City.

## LIQUEUR PÈRES CHARTREUX

—GREEN AND YELLOW—

THIS FAMOUS CORDIAL, KNOWN AS CHARTREUSE, HAS FOR CENTURIES BEEN THE PREFERRED AFTER-DINNER LIQUEUR OF POLITE SOCIETY.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés, Bâtier & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
Sole Agents for United States.



## "The MASTER'S BEST" Club Cocktails

The Best that Anyone can Serve

Thousands have discarded the idea of making their own cocktails—all will after giving the CLUB COCKTAILS a fair trial. Scientifically blended from the choicest old liquors and mellowed with age make them the perfect cocktails they are. The following label appears on every bottle.

Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act, approved June 30th, 1906.  
Serial No. 1707.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.,

Sole Proprietors.

Hartford  
New York  
London



## BALL-POINTED PENS

(H. HEWITT'S PATENT.)

Suitable for writing in every position; glide over any paper; never scratch or spurt

Made in England of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, BALL-POINTED pens are more durable, and are ahead of all others

FOR EASY WRITING

Buy an assorted sample box of 24 pens for 25 cts., and choose a pen to suit your hand. Having found one, stick to it!

POST FREE FROM

H. BAINBRIDGE & CO., 99 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK or any Stationery Store.

## ORIENT

CLARK'S TENTH ANNUAL CRUISE. Feb. 6, '08, 70 days, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons. 30 TOURS TO EUROPE, 3 ROUND THE WORLD.

FRANK C. CLARK, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK

## A SONG IS OFTEN FORTUNE

Send us your best song-poems and musical manuscript now and get our offer and our latest song hit FREE. COLONIAL MUSIC COMPANY, 215 89 E. 63rd St., CHICAGO.



**HARTSHORN  
SHADE ROLLERS**

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers

Tin Rollers

## Are you going to St. Louis?

The HOTEL HAMILTON is a delightful place in the Best Resident Section and away from the noise and smoke; yet within easy access. Transient Rate: \$1.00 to \$4.00 per day. European Plan. Special Rates by the week. Write for booklet. Address: W. F. WILLIAMSON, Manager.

The Best Advertising Medium is

LESLIE'S  
WEEKLY

Relieved with SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER



BEST LINE TO CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS—New York Central Lines.



VISITOR—"Is your daughter going to make her *début* this season?"  
 MRS. MONTAGUE-JONES DE SMYTHE—"Gracious, no! Madame Rosalie attends to all that. We don't have to do our sewing no more!"—*Punch*.

# White Rock

"The Champagne of Waters"

MAY NUMBER



For Sale on All News-stands 10 Cents a Copy

For Habitual  
 And Obstinate  
 Constipation

## APENTA

The Best Natural  
 Aperient Water.

WIRY beards and delicate skins usually go together. The rich, creamy, emollient lather of

## Williams' Shaving Soap

makes their separation easy and pleasant and leaves the face soft and healthful.

"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face."

Williams' Shaving Sticks and Shaving Cakes sold everywhere. Send 4 cents in stamps for a Williams' Shaving Stick or a cake of Luxury Shaving Soap, trial size. (Enough for 50 shaves.)

ADDRESS  
 THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY  
 Dept. A, GLASTONBURY, CONN.

## MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



for After Shaving.

Insist that your barber uses Mennen's Toilet Powder after he shaves you. It is Antiseptic, and will prevent any of the many skin diseases often contracted. A positive relief for Prickly Heat, Chafing and Rash, and all afflictions of the skin. Removes all odor of perspiration. Get Mennen's—the original. Sold everywhere, or mailed for 25 cents. Sample Free.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

## SONG-POEMS

POPULAR MUSIC CO.,

and music published ON ROYALTY. We write music and popularize. 1914 A-59 Dearborn St., Chicago.



Ask your druggist for Williams' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap, Williams' Talcum Powder and Toilet Waters.

"ON EVERY TONGUE"



I. W. Harper Rye

Most Popular Because It's the Best

SOLD BY Leading Dealers

After James Montgomery Flagg.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.

"YOURS TRULY"

Bubbling with the joy of life, and crowned with its best gifts—a veritable "Fountain of Youth," whose sparkling waters she scatters broadcast.

Photogravure in sepia or above, 15 x 19½. One Dollar.

Forty-eight-page catalogue of complete line 5 cents.

Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Intending purchasers of a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS Piano, or Piano and Self-Player combined, should not fail to examine the merits of the world-renowned

## SOHMER PIANOS

and the "SOHMER-CECILIAN" Inside Players, which surpass all others.

Catalogue mailed on application.

SOHMER & COMPANY, NEW YORK. Warerooms: Cor. 5th Ave. 22d St.

BETTER THAN DRUGS

## The Pleurometer

A SIMPLE, scientific, sensible device for developing lung power and proper breathing. Gives rich, red blood; promotes appetite and digestion; protects against colds and catarrh; aids to mental vigor. Price, \$2.00.

C. H. BIRD, 104 Park St., New Haven, Ct. SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

## OPIUM

and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. 1-4, Lebanon, Ohio.

By James Montgomery Flagg.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.

## ANOTHER BRIDGE SCANDAL

All such scandals should be held up in this manner to the public view, in a sort of modern pillory, as an example to the youth of our country.

May the lesson sink deep!

Photogravure in sepia, 14 x 19—75 cents.

Send five cents for our forty-eight-page catalogue of complete line.

Judge Co., 225 Fourth Ave., New York City.

SOFTENED WITH SORE EYES DR. ISAAC THOMSON'S EYE WATER

Between New York and Chicago in 23 1-2 hours  
 Via New York Central—Lake Shore Route, . . .

"LAKE SHORE LIMITED"

## IF YOU WERE A MILLER



If you were a Miller, would you bother to wash the wheat and scour it? That's what WASHBURN-CROSBY CO. do in milling GOLD MEDAL FLOUR. Then the wheat is run through TWENTY sets of steel rolls to grind it very fine and even. And it's sifted TEN times through the finest silk. Our process makes the dough a uniform mixture - makes nice light, creamy bread and biscuits - makes the bakings a success.

WASHBURN - CROSBY'S

# GOLD MEDAL FLOUR